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REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA

Charges Of Bribery

Manila, Apr. 9.—Re-ported charges of bribery against officials of the Philippine Consulate at Amoy, the principal port of Fukien Province, will be looked into by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Vice-President Senor Quirino, who is concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said today.

However, he discounted these charges, declaring he believed them to be part of an alien drive against the Republic.—Reuter.

16-Nation Agreement To Be Signed

London, Apr. 9.—The Foreign Ministers of the Marshall Plan will meet in Paris on Friday, April 10, it was officially confirmed today, and will sign a 16-nation agreement bringing into existence the permanent Marshall Plan organisation in Europe.

The agreement will include a multilateral declaration of common principles on joint economic planning.

Britain and France jointly sent out the invitations to the 16 powers who are taking part in the plenary session of the Committee for European Economic Reconstruction.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the plenary session would open on Wednesday, April 14, with a meeting of the Foreign Ministers alternates, who will finish off the work of the Working Party of experts which has been in session this week.

The Foreign Ministers are not expected to spend more than one working day in the plenary session of the Committee.

The British and French Foreign Ministers have already stated their intention of going to Paris for the meeting.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

The Generalissimo's Future

It is doubtful whether there is a person in China who seriously wishes to step into Chiang Kai-shek's shoes as President. The job, at least with the power and responsibilities with which it has been invested since taken over by the Generalissimo is probably tougher than any other national presidency; wherefore it calls for exceptional capabilities, which are not markedly discernible in China's ruling hierarchy. Chiang Kai-shek considers the future of China to be loyalty to the constitution; a strong sense of patriotism and nationalism; a democratic outlook; an understanding of Chinese culture and a thorough knowledge of the international situation. But these are virtually academic qualifications; and if China's presidency is to remain what it has been for so long—the pivot around which the nation's political, economic, military and international policies and actions revolve—then the President requires to possess something more than the limited virtues described by the Generalissimo. His strength must reside not only in knowledge and understanding, but power. It is to be expected that these are used to the greatest benefit of the country, even to a point of self-sacrifice, of losing partisan friends and of defying tradition and precedent. Chiang Kai-shek's ideal of a China President is a figurehead, rather than a leader, a ruler, or one who convulses policies and feels himself strong enough to carry them through. The Generalissimo would appear to wish the next President to act in an advisory capacity, leaving the decisions of the country's administrators with wisdom born of knowledge and experience. And such a President would meet with ap-

Mob Seizes National Palace In Bogota

POLITICIAN SHOT

New York, Apr. 9.—A mob had assaulted and seized control of the National Palace at Bogota, Colombia, where the Pan-American Conference is being held, a New York radio station reported tonight.

The report said some rooms in the Palace were set on fire and the Colombian Government was reported to be temporarily in the hands of the demonstrators.

The New York Times Radio said the storming of the National Palace followed the shooting of Dr Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, the Colombian Liberal Party Opposition leader, who was severely wounded by an unidentified assailant.

A mob of 1,000 surged around the assailant, kicked him, and then stormed the Palace, the report said. They then swarmed down the corridors, shouting: "Death to Gomez", who is chief Colombian delegate to the Conference.

A broadcast from Bogota, speaking for the "Revolutionary Committee of the Liberal Party," said today the Liberal Party had taken control of the Colombian Government.

Communications between Bogota and New York were blacked out shortly before 9 p.m. GMT. The cause was not immediately known, but the interruption might indicate censorship.

New York monitors heard the Colombian Government's radio station broadcast repeatedly the following message: "Attention, attention. The radio telegraphic communications of Colombia are controlled by the Revolution."

The broadcast came over a channel previously controlled by the Government and was addressed to United States news agencies.

The broadcast said: "Because of the assassination of the chief of the Liberal Party, Dr Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, the Liberal Party, united as one

man, decreed the revolution and took control of the Government and controls all the communications of the Republic.

"Dr Darío Echandía has been named President of the Republic pending the arrival of the Vice-President Eduardo Santos (a Liberal)."

"More details later," signed: The Revolutionary Committee of the Liberal Party.

Dr Gaitan was a former Minister of Labour and Social Security, leader of a Leftwing Liberal group, he polled 200,000 votes in the Presidential elections of May, 1946, against 478,000 for Dr Mariano Ospina Perez, the present President and Conservative leader, and 351,000 for Senor Gabriel Turbay, a Rightwing Liberal.

Venezuelan newspapers reported in May last year that a coup d'état, led by Dr. Gaitan, with Army support, had taken place in Colombia. The Colombian Embassy stated, however, that there was no foundation for the report.—Reuter.

Bollaert And Bao Dai

Saigon, Apr. 9.—M. Emile Bollaert, the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, is willing to restart negotiations with Bao Dai, the ex-emperor of Annam, for the purpose of restoring the former monarch to his throne, Dr Hoach, former President of the Cochinchina Government, told Reuter tonight.

On the eve of his scheduled flight tomorrow to Hongkong, where he will seek to arrange another interview between the High Commissioner and Bao Dai, Dr Hoach said: "I am very hopeful that a happy solution will be found to the present situation. I have seen M. Bollaert, who is ready to accept another interview with the Emperor if he agrees."

The French High Commissioner would be prepared to revise the treaties of 1892, signed between France and the Empire of Annam, to enable Bao Dai's return as Emperor, he added.

If this line of action were followed, Dr Hoach declared, M. Bollaert would probably adopt the monarchist point of view, according to which Bao Dai has remained Emperor despite his formal abdication, which would be considered null and void.—Reuter.

U.S. Conscription Proposals

Washington, Apr. 9.—Plans for mobilising 1,944,000 men into the American services are outlined in the Conscription Bill, drafted by the House Armed Services Sub-committee, published today.

The Bill does not include the provision for universal military training requested by President Truman. It provides for the conscription of men of 18 to 31, to be distributed as follows:

The Army: up to 782,000; the Navy: up to 500,000; the Marine Corps: up to 110,000; the Air Force: up to 502,000.—Reuter.



Police try to remove pickets at the New York Stock Exchange after the men had stretched flat on the pavement before the Wall Street entrance to the exchange in an outbreak of violence in the financial employees' strike against the Stock Exchange and the New York curb exchange. It happened last week.—AP Wirephoto.

PRINCESS'S ENGAGEMENT RUMOUR

London, Apr. 9.—A rumoured engagement between Princess Margaret, 17-year-old daughter of King George VI, and 27-year-old Prince George of Denmark, was categorically denied today by the Prince himself and described by a source close to the Royal Family as "absolute nonsense."

"As Princess Margaret is only 17½, I suppose we will be denying many such rumours until her wedding day," this source said. "She has already been reported as engaged to King Michael of Rumania, the Marquis of Milford Haven (the best man at the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh), Lord Derby, and now Prince George. Her name will probably be linked with other men before she is married."

Prince George, tall, fair, second cousin to Princess Margaret, said today he wished rumours of a romance between himself and the princess would drop. "No, no, no," he declared. "There is not an atom of truth in it."—Reuter.

Arab Conditions For Trusteeship

Calcutta, Apr. 9.—The Arab League Political Committee meeting in Cairo tomorrow evening, is expected to accept, subject to three conditions, the American plan for a temporary trusteeship over Palestine, according to well informed Arab circles here.

The conditions were understood to be:

1.—The trusteeship to extend over five years.
 2.—The partition plan must irrevocably be dropped by the United Nations.
 3.—The object of trusteeship to be the establishment of a unified, independent Palestine Arab Government.

The Egyptian Government was reliably reported to have examined the United States plan and to have decided to recommend its acceptance, subject to the conditions mentioned.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICE OFFICER KILLED

Ipoh, Malaya, Apr. 9.—G. C. Sansom, British Assistant Police Superintendent here was shot dead on Friday by a Chinese who promised to guide him to a jungle hideout of a band of gangsters. Sansom leaves a wife, a two week daughter. He was a former British army cross country champion.—Associated Press.

Pickets Defy Police

Berlin Air Crash

ROBERTSON REPLIES TO SOKOLOVSKY

Berlin, Apr. 9.—The text of General Sir Brian Robertson's note to Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky reads:

"I regret that there has been a slight delay in replying to your letter dated April 6 because I have been temporarily away from Berlin. From the start it has been my opinion that we should avoid final conclusions until an investigation has been held. I am, however, bound to say that the information so far at my disposal is at variance with the story of the circumstances made in your letter.

"His Majesty's Government have noted with appreciation that you have published an expression of regret for the lives of British American and Soviet lost in this catastrophe. His Majesty's Government shares this regret.

CLEARLY NECESSARY

"In view of the fact that all persons on both aircraft have been killed it is difficult to arrange a full and formal inquiry. A technical investigation by experts is, however, clearly necessary. I have been already provided with the assistance of experts sent from London for this purpose.

"Some progress toward ascertaining facts has already been made by them. I shall be pleased to place at your disposal all the evidence I have in my possession and shall be glad to receive the same facility from you so that we both may be put in possession of all the facts.

"I shall also wish to give General Clay (Lucius D. Clay, American occupation commander) the evidence in my possession in view of the loss of American lives.

ASSURANCE

"I shall be glad to have my experts meet yours with a view toward drawing up a full report on the basis of all the facts ascertained for submission to you and me. If, however, your experts and mine are unable to reach the same conclusions it would be better I think that they should report to us separately.

"I can assure you that all British aircraft flying in the Berlin area and in the corridors to the Western zones of Germany have instructions to observe strictly the flight safety regulations of the allied control authority." — Associated Press.

Haganah Retake Mount Kastel

Jerusalem, Apr. 9.—Using heavy mortars, Haganah forces today retake the key village of Mount Kastel, dominating the Jerusalem-Tel-Aviv convoy route, it was officially reported tonight.

The new battle for Kastel, an old Crusader stronghold which has changed hands three times in under a week, raged as 35,000 Arabs packed Jerusalem's Old City for the funeral of their commander, Abdul Kader Hussein, killed in yesterday's fighting for the village.

Kastel, from which the Arabs blocked the Jews in Jerusalem, fell to Jewish forces five days ago, but an Arab storming party retake it in fierce fighting yesterday.

Fawzi Bey El Kawukji, the Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Liberation Army, today threw one of his crack battalions into the fight in an attempt to dislodge the Jewish forces in the area, according to an Arab source.

A 25-pounder gun of the Arab Liberation Army near Herod's Gate in the ancient battlemented walls of Jerusalem's Old City, boomed 11 times in a parting salute as the bullet-riddled body of Abdul Kader Hussein, was borne from the historic Mosque.

As the first Arab field commander to die in the Arab-Jewish fighting, he was accorded the honour of being buried in the precincts of the third holiest shrine in all Islam, where only two other notables are buried—King Hussein of the Hejaz, father of King Abdullah of Transjordan, and Maulana Mohammed Ali, an Indian Moslem leader.

CROWDS FLOCK TO FUNERAL

Dressed exactly as he fell in battle—in a faded, dusty, blood-stained khaki uniform, with his revolver by his side—he lay in a coffin covered with the Arab flag.

Arabs from all parts of the country had streamed into Jerusalem for the funeral ceremony and watched the coffin, flanked by a uniformed body of 100 men, being carried to its last resting place.

At the graveside, Arab notables delivered panegyrics, over loud speakers and read messages from the Grand Mufti and Fawzi Bey El Kawukji, now attacking the Jewish settlement in the Valley of Jezreel.

All Arab Jerusalem was in mourning. Arabic newspapers appeared with black borders, shops and bazaars closed, all traffic in the Arab part of the city was at a standstill and many streets were deserted, except for playing children.

As thousands of Arabs streamed along the roads to the Old City, one party fired rifles and revolvers in salute, and other Arabs mistook the shooting for a Jewish attack.

In the confused shooting which followed, seven Arabs were wounded and were taken to hospital, according to an Arab eye-witness.

In the streets of the Jewish section of Jerusalem today, a lorry load of about 80 Arab "prisoners of war", captured by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, were paraded through the streets.

CURFEW IMPOSED

A dusk to dawn curfew on rural roads in three-quarters of Palestine has been ordered with effect from next Sunday. It was officially reported tonight.

Indications tonight were that the battle was likely to become the first of a major clash between more than 1,000 trained and uniformed combatants.

Arab sources said tonight that many hundreds of local Arabs were rushing into battle to join the Yarmuk, Iraqi and Syrian troops.

The districts concerned in the dusk-to-dawn curfew, which the military will presumably try to patrol, include Galilee, Samaria, Lydda, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Jericho.—Reuter.

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BRITISH FILM-MAKERS SHOW HOLLYWOOD

By JYMPSON HARMAN

BRITISH films, once the Cinderellas of the cinema, are gaining hundreds of thousands of new friends all over the world because they are different.

They defy all the conventions which have been accepted in the film industry for more than 30 years. In aiming for realism, they ignore the time-honoured dictum that the public goes to the cinema to get away from it all. In letting story value take precedence over star value, they reverse the approved method of salesmanship. They do all this and people like them.

If this proves anything, it proves that film executives have, in the past, under-estimated the intelligence of the average filmgoer. Attempts to please everyone at the same time, by never trying anything that a few might dislike, result usually in banality. The exception, however, is the case of dramatic values, the flitting down to the lowest mental equipment have produced more boredom than pleasure. Not that the fault lay

with the artists who make the films. In Hollywood, particularly, they have been hemmed in by box-office formulas.

One of Hollywood's best and most experienced directors, Lloyd Bacon, has recently given it as his opinion that the American film industry is "going overboard in making last-minute changes and in editing new releases, based solely on the reactions found in public opinion polls." In snail-pace previews and premiere audiences," Mr. Bacon thinks the idea began well "but has wound up as a fetish and a cult."

AUDIENCE VARY
PRODUCERS of the new British films accept the fact that audiences vary both as to taste and intelligence and that you get nowhere by trying to find any lowest common denominator for film success. British film-makers think independently. Even in such a large and influential organization as J. Arthur Rank's, the various production units are allowed to make pictures according to their own lights, unimpeded by head office pre-conceptions. A kind of council of combined producers considers

proposed subjects. After that the individual producers and directors go about their business moved only by considerations of sincerity and common sense.

Sincerity and common sense are the qualities that are carrying the new British films to victory. Sam Goldwyn, who got into trouble last year for telling Hollywood that it needed to stir itself out of its fatal complacency because of the success of the new British films, also says that Hollywood has "run short of ideas because it has lost touch with the common man."

That, I take it, means the same thing as losing sincerity and common sense. Certainly these two factors are very prominent in "The Best Years of Our Lives" and combine to make Mr. Goldwyn's picture the finest to leave a Hollywood studio last year.

You will find these qualities present in many of the excellent British films that are now on their world travels. Again, you find that these films are different. They should not be approached in the mood in which one just "goes to a movie," in the hope that it will not be any worse than usual.

EACH AN EXPERIENCE

THESE are not films that pass through your consciousness like a magazine, more turned and forgotten. Each of the best new British pictures is an experience and its effect lingers in the memory. "The Overlanders," made in the Australian cattle country, is superlatively another Western; but it brings a change of scene and a deliberate sense of realism that makes its drama unforgettable.

"Hue and Cry" is an amusing thriller set in the bomb ruins of London and shows a gang of typical young Cockney sparrows whose street games become involved in real crime. Here again is realism. With its novel background, good humour and its refreshingly natural actors this film does not look as though it was produced in a studio; it just seems to have happened.

"Odd Man Out," starring James Mason, and made by one of Britain's finest film craftsmen, Carol Reed, is like nothing since that brilliant film, "The Informer." A noble, poetic tragedy set in the slums of Belfast, its tale of a fugitive gunman is at times painfully intense, relieved by wit in character acting and a lovely spiritual quality.

CHARMING ROMANCE
"GREAT Expectations," starring John Mills, is a rendering of the book that pleases even the Dickens dolanders and at the same time is a charming romance of old London. And so one might go on with the tale of the feast of British pictures—the human domestic drama, "Brief Encounter," the jolly thrills of "Green for Danger," and the more tense ones of "Take My Life," the Yorkshire tale, "Master of Balliol," the artistic beauty of the ballet, filmed for the first time in "The Red Shoes," the sight of old-time Sussex in Michael Redgrave's smuggling adventure, "The Man With Two Faces," the wit of "School for Secrets," a tribute to the back-room scientists who gave us Radar and its magic.

COURTING



The two lovers above are Joan Fontaine and Arturo de Cordova in "Frenchman's Creek," now playing at the King's Theatre.

THEATRE Directory

TODAY'S FILMS
KING'S—Frenchman's Creek (Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova)
QUEEN'S—This Time For Keeps (Esther Williams, Jimmy Durante, Lauritz Melchior, Xavier Cugat)
LEP—Never Say Goodbye (Errol Flynn, Eleanor Parker)
CENTRAL—The Prince of Thieves (Jon Hall, Patricia Morison)
ORIENTAL—The Unfinished Dance (Margaret O'Brien, Cyd Charisse)
CATHAY—Calcutta (Alan Ladd, Gail Russell)
ALHAMBIA—This Time For Keeps
MAJESTIC—Never Say Goodbye
STAR—King's Row (Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings)

WINNER EMBRACES LOSER



Loretta Young (left), surprise Academy Award winner as best motion picture actress of 1947 for her work in "The Farmer's Daughter," embraces Rosalind Russell, who had been expected to win.

STUDIO COOKS SAID TO BE THE BEST

BY PATRICIA CLARY

HOLLYWOOD'S most painstaking cooks are found not in its world-famous restaurants but in makeshift kitchens on movie sets.

The chefs are just ordinary prop men, but their job is to provide dishes so tasty that a group of players can eat for a whole day or even a week and still look as though they're enjoying it.

The prop men, forced to be cooks because food is a prop, also have to cater to a temperamental star's individual preferences. "Nothing will irritate an actor more and throw him off stride than having to eat something he doesn't like," Harry Grundstrom, prop man, said. "The wrong dish could do an actor out of an Academy Award."

For instance, in the production, "All My Sons," Grundstrom was supposed to fix up a lobster dinner for Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster, Mady Christians and Louisa Horton.

Neither Robinson nor Miss Horton liked lobster. Grundstrom stuffed their lobster shells with chicken. It looked just the same.

Another problem with screen food is to make it so tender a player can speak distinctly while chewing.

CAN'T WAIT
"We can't slow up the scenes by waiting for an actor to finish a bite," Grundstrom explained.

That's one reason steak is rarely served in movie scene dinners. It takes too much chewing. Chicken, lamb, mashed potatoes and puddings are favorites.

"We use lots of tomatoes," Grundstrom added. "Any actor can speak distinctly through a bite of tomato." Eating scenes were so numerous in "All My Sons" that Robinson gained four pounds and Lancaster five. The biggest eating scene, a dinner at Robinson's home, took a week to shoot.

"I talked over with the players what they'd like to eat for a week and whipped up a roast with hot biscuits and tomatoes," Grundstrom said. "Everybody liked it, even on the sixth day of eating it, and all the dialogue got through."

Jimmy Durante Steals Show

The "Bathing Beauty" formula has just about been exhausted by MGM in providing film stories for mermaid Esther Williams. "This Time For Keeps," now showing at the Queen's and Alhambra, follows the conventional pattern, and manages to be fairly entertaining. This one was saved by Jimmy Durante, who is almost the whole show.

Lauritz Melchior does some vocal exercises against gorgeous Technicolor sets, and Xavier Cugat weaves in and out with his Latin orchestra.

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The Channel Tunnel Dreams Company And Charlie—guardian of the Dover Hole

by ERIC BENNETT

FRENCH and British M.P.s recently decided to urge both their Governments to construct a Channel tunnel. Although the M.P.s pointed out that the first five years' work would be expended on a pilot tunnel, probably about seven to ten yards wide, at a cost of £1,000,000 a year to each country, French and British engineers agreed that the construction of two main railway tunnels at a cost of between £45,000,000 and £65,000,000 would be simpler than it would have been before the war.

No wild Stock Exchange rush for the 4s. shares of 66-year-old Channel Tunnel Company, which now stand at about 2s. 6d., has been caused by the news.

Here are the champions of the Channel tunnel: Napoleon, Winston Churchill, Queen Victoria, Marshal Foch, Charles James Fox, Prince Albert, Lord Ypres, Lord Milford Haven, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Salisbury, John Bright, Mr Gladstone and Charlie Gatehouse.

Helped to dig

Charlie Gatehouse got further than most of them, because he helped to dig the shaft of the tunnel, which was actually begun in 1801, and has been sitting on Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, guarding the hole ever since.

The champions have been supported by a formidable array of engineers, including Brunel, Robert Stephenson, and Sir James Brunel, who built the Mersey railway tunnel.

But they have always been defeated by the challengers, who regard the tunnel as a menace to Britain's safety, led by Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Wolseley, Mr Balfour, Lord Kitchener, Mr Asquith, Goschen, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Committee of Imperial Defence.

It all began in 1802, when Charles James Fox met Napoleon, then First Consul, after the Peace of Amiens. Napoleon suggested that the Channel tunnel would be a great idea.

A French engineer, Mathieu, produced plans, and the English politician was enthusiastic. The Napoleonic wars killed all that. Then another French engineer, Tomé de Gamont, took up the idea. His first plan for a tunnel on the sea bed was objected to on the grounds that it might lead to the sitting up of the Thames Estuary.

JESTS AND JEERS

Many a true word has been spoken through false teeth. An old-timer is one who remembers when a girl gave her boy friend a lock of her hair instead of a key to her flat.

Then there was the absent-minded girl fiddler who kissed her violin good night and took her bow to bed.

"Are you a good typist?" "Oh yes, I go to church every Sunday."

"My husband's story about cutting his way through the Burmese jungle ended abruptly when I told him to go out and chop some wood for the fire. Woman in court. One on the chin-dit."

He: It was the ring that ruined me. Friend: Boxing or betting. He: Wedding.

He: Will you blush if I tell you a funny story? She: I'll try.

Patent (coming out from under the ether): Why are all the blinds drawn, doctor? Doctor: Well, there's a fire across the alley, and I didn't want you to wake up and think the operation was a failure.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



to Napoleon III, which won the approval of the distinguished British engineers I have already mentioned. Some years later an Englishman, William Low, drew up plans which have been accepted as the basis for all future Channel tunnel schemes. In the seventies the project really got going, and by 1881 a shaft had been sunk at Shakespeare Cliff and more than 1,000 yards of tunnel built. Although this tunnel has not been lined, it has remained in good condition, and the water has not seeped in.

Hated crossing

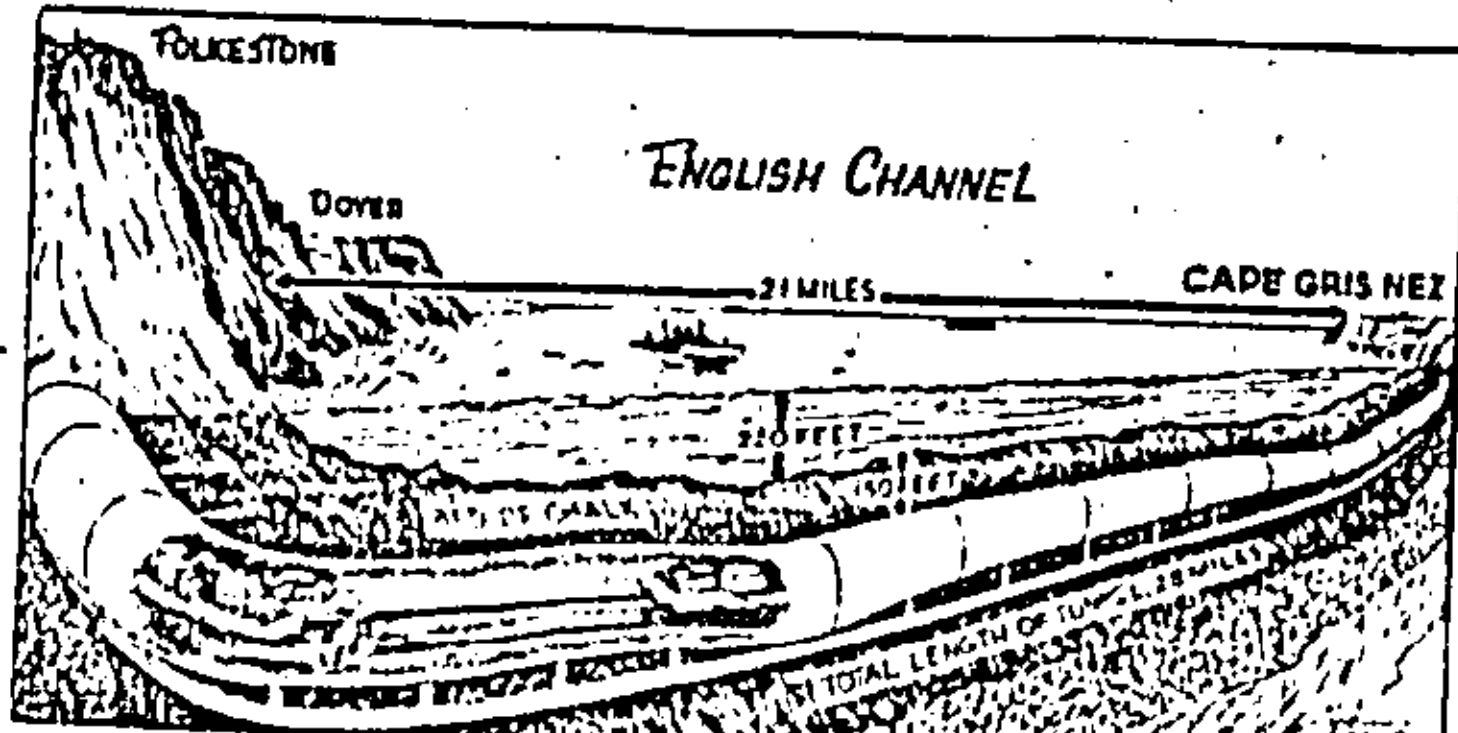
At Sangatte, near Calais, the French got to work and erected a compressed air plant for the tunnel. Queen Victoria, who loved her villa in the South of France but hated the Channel crossing, was all for the idea.

Then the British Government stepped in. Joseph Chamberlain, following the footsteps of Queen Alexandra and Mrs Gladstone, descended the shaft and had lunch at the works, and some say the dust he got on his impeccable clothes soured him.

He refused to let the work go on without parliamentary authorisation, and Lord Wolseley, on behalf of the War Office, damned the scheme utterly.

Although he admitted that a company of men could hold the mouth of the tunnel against an invading army, Wolseley apparently considered that there was a threat of invasion by troops disguised as tourists—remarkable foresight for a soldier in the days when wars were fought according to the Queensberry rules.

The Committee of Imperial Defence examined the scheme again in 1907 and a few weeks before the 1914 war, and rejected it each time.



An artist's conception of the new tunnel scheme

In 1924 the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, called a meeting of all living ex-Premiers, Lloyd George, Asquith, Baldwin and Rosebery, to consider the tunnel again.

They turned it down in 40 minutes. In 1930, on a free vote in the House of Commons, the scheme was again defeated by the narrow margin of 179 to 172.

When war was imminent in 1939 the champions, remembering Foch's dictum after the first world war that a Channel tunnel "if it had not prevented war, would have shortened it by two years," revived the idea.

It collapsed with the fall of France. Throughout all these vicissitudes the faith of the shareholders in the Channel Tunnel Company has never wavered.

'Ever rosy' idea

Mr. Leo d'Erlanger, a director of the company, who shares the £60 fees with two colleagues, still holds the shares his father, Baron d'Erlanger, took in the company.

The holders of the 458,757 shares, par value £91.351 8s., will rarely sell.

For besides a major engineering project the Channel tunnel has become an act of faith, an ideal, and a dream.

The dream is ever rosy. M. Basdevant, a French engineer, suggested adding two road tracks to the double railway line in the tunnel. Another suggestion is a new London terminus with a special Continental track to the coast, avoiding all towns, cutting down the trip to Dover by more than 30 minutes, and running non-stop to Calais or Paris. Every generation of shareholders in the Channel Tunnel Company believes that it will see the tunnel before it dies. And that goes for Charlie Gatehouse, too.



"This is the part I like about their New Look—ironing day."

SPOTLIGHT ON A WELL-DRESSED, WELL-FED EUROPEAN COUNTRY

Belgium fears the party will soon be over

By Sam White

BRUSSELS. Taking huge draughts of it for the past four years even the Belgians themselves have come to believe in the "miracle" of their country.

Cream still goes with coffee, butter with bread. Taxis remain so luxurious that you hesitate to hail them. Here you can imagine yourself in a combination of prewar Paris and London—or in a bustling Middle West city ablaze with neon lights where shops bulge with goods.

It is prosperity for the many—not only for the few. The prevailing high prices impose no real hardships on wage earners, for wage and price indices remain about level.

Good clothes and fabulous food here reproduce an almost forgotten type—the well-dressed, well-fed European, his face gleaming with contentment.

GRIM WARNING

It is hard to believe amidst all this that the dollar-financed party is nearing its end.

Yet the facts carry a grim and urgent warning. Belgian prosperity was floated on a sea of war-acquired dollars. These dollars ran out in 1947, but the situation was saved by fifty billion dollars' worth of credits. Now almost all that has gone, too. Meantime Europe's economy, instead of improving, grew worse. Belgium found herself a creditor nation unable to collect unless her debtors, too, received dollars.

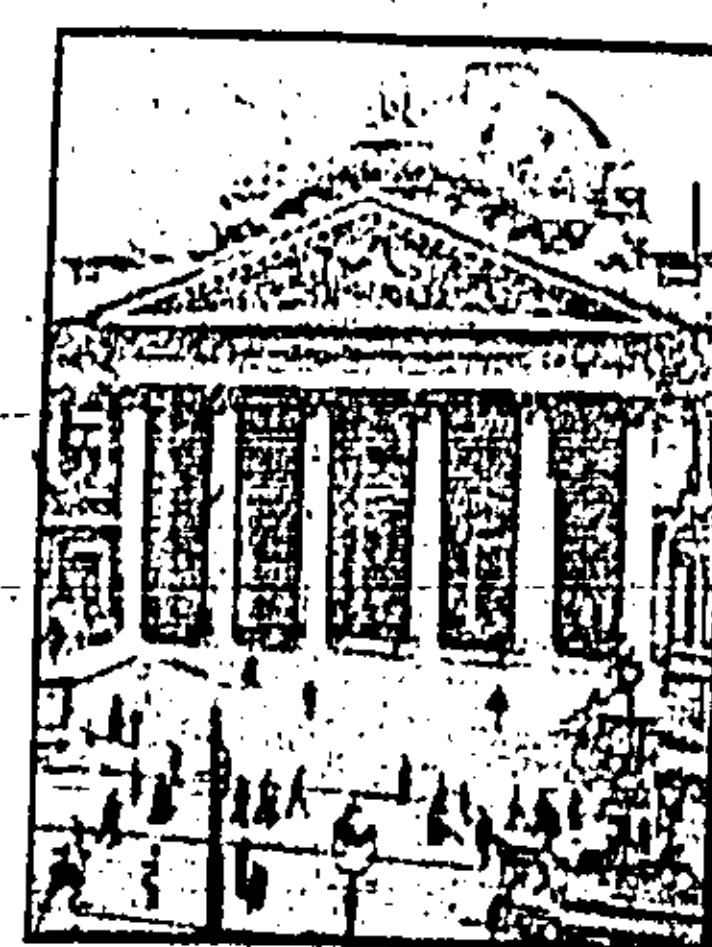
Further credits to debtor countries were financed by the Government; now they have reached an absolute limit beyond which Belgium risks inflation. Unless Britain and France can once again pay for Belgian goods, Belgian prosperity is doomed.

Belgium's difficulties are intensified by United States restrictive trade practices. Belgian exports to America (including uranium from the Belgian Congo) amount to only two per-cent of American exports to Belgium. Every appeal made to Washington to lower tariffs against Belgian goods has fallen on deaf ears and the gap continues to grow.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS

Much against her free trade policy, Belgium has been forced to put restrictions on indiscriminate American imports.

Now the Belgian Government are using every means of propaganda and diplomacy to persuade Washington that Europe is a good investment. Western Union is one of these means. Another is a possible realignment of European currencies.



THE HOUSE Rumours created financial panic.

Washington, it is argued, has often expressed the view that European currencies are overvalued. Perhaps, then, dollars could more readily be obtained if American aid to Europe were made to appear less expensive to the Americans. The suggestion, therefore, is that it may be advisable for European currencies to devalue in relation to the dollar.

Whatever the virtue of such a view a definite mood of financial unease exists in Brussels.

CRISIS OVER LEOPOLD?

There is only one live political issue in the country, and it is a curious commentary on the common sense and realism of Belgian politicians that those who are most divided on it should combine to form the present government. The issue is that of King Leopold. The Government is composed almost equally of the Leopoldists—the Catholic party, and the anti-Leopoldists—the Socialists.

Crisis over Leopold is likely to come this year when the heir to the throne, Prince Baudouin, comes of age and has to return to Belgium for military service. When that happens, will Leopold abdicate in favour of his son? If not, very delicate constitutional issues will be posed. Pro-British feeling has not abated one scrap since the liberation.

THE LIBERATORS

Britons are still the object of charming little gestures of friendship on every hand. We are still remembered as "liberators."

Culturally we have stolen the field from the French to such an extent that you can even hear English spoken among Belgians themselves. De Gaulle created a bad impression here when in a recent speech he spoke of France being the leader of the Western Union. In such matters the Belgians look to Britain for leadership.

Footnote.—On second thoughts I think it is unwise to bank on a depression in Belgium. These people, with their ingenuity and capacity for hard work have a way of getting the better of even the most hopeless circumstances.

A shadow on Britain's name

by JOHN DEANE POTTER

PORT STANLEY.

THIS article is being written from the unhappy islands of the South Atlantic where—although it is an all-white British colony, where one in ten of the 2,400 population is a civil servant—the people have no vote, no old-age pension, no national health insurance and little education.

At first sight, the people on these treeless islands, which contain 650,000 sheep, whose wool is the chief export, lead an idyllic life in a windswept paradise.

They seemed to be forgotten by the world until President Peron's demand to take them over made Britain send warships to make a show of force.

Now the Nigeria has sailed through the narrow of Port Stanley harbour away back to South Africa, and they are saying bitterly in the five little pubs and the little houses: "Now we suppose Britain will forget us, as she has done in the past hundred years, and we'll become the Dead End Kids of the South Atlantic again."

When you first sail into Stanley, the only town on the islands, you might be back in an English village of the early nineteenth century—with one or two differences.

Phoning by name

FOR instance, the islands have a good telephone system. The place is so small you do not need numbers; you just pick up the receiver and ask for person by name. Everyone knows everyone else, and every second person seems to be called Diggs.

In Stanley they have a relay system left on all the time, so that they can hear any announcement at once. The favourite one is, "Bill Smith has just landed some fish, he's selling it on the jetty." Then the housewives take their baskets to buy quickly. Little fishing is done, because it is unprofitable to fish stormy seas if you can get other fish.

The main diet here is mutton chops for breakfast and mutton for every other meal, with no mint sauce. It costs 3d. a pound. Potatoes normally cost 2d. a pound, but there

has been a bad crop and now they are 6d. a pound, imported from South America.

Other things, including wages, are proportionately low. Income tax is 1s. in the £, 20 English cigarettes cost 1s. 1d., and whisky the cheapest drink, is still 12s. 6d. as it was in England before the war.

Other amenities are few. In Stanley there is a rudimentary social life, with the cinema twice a week and a dance once a week.

The quaintest social ailment is the black list on the wall of every public-house, giving the names of 20 or so men who are barred from buying liquor for 12 months.

They are blacklisted for three reasons: They have been drunk and disorderly; their wives have complained to the magistrate that they have neglected their homes and children through drink; they have asked to be put on because they cannot trust themselves to drink moderately.

Always mutton

WHEN you leave Stanley and visit what is called the "Camp" (Spanish "el campo"—the country) you find shepherds working 15 hours a day for £2 11s. a week. They get free house, free mutton, and free peat.

The Islanders export 6,000,000 lb. of wool from their sheep every year. Although they eat nothing but mutton, they never export it, because it is too expensive for the Falkland Islands Company, which controls three-quarters of the islands, to fit up refrigeration plant.

So every year 40,000 sheep are killed and thrown on the beaches to rot. Whatever the reason, it is a melancholy sight for anyone from a rationed Britain.

The Islanders, who are 80 per-cent British and 10 per-cent Scandinavian, and German, can live cheaply and fairly comfortably, if roughly, yet they are unhappy. Never have I heard so much criticism of the Government as I have heard in this tiny colony 7,000 miles from Britain. The first grievance is that they have no vote. Consequently they say they are treated like niggers.

The Executive Council, which is the local Cabinet, consists of senior Government officials and one or two others, like the manager of the Falklands Company, who are nominated by the Governor. Gingerly, 51-year-old Governor Miles Clifford, who lives on a little hill outside Stanley in a 20-roomed house with a red roof and a Union Jack flying in the garden, is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. Really he is only a last century squire, but with almost unlimited powers.

Being an intelligent, benevolent despot, he does not use his powers, and plans to give the people a vote as soon as possible.

He has a mammoth task in front of him. Education is among the first priorities, as the 6d.-a-week schools in Stanley supply only the education you get in any English elementary school up to 12 years. In sheep stations 15-year-old pupil teachers tour the islands, spending two weeks in each place, with two-month intervals between visits. So the people are barely literate.

Other problems

ABSENTEE landlordism and the importation of high-priced labour from Britain at three times the islanders' money are two other problems to be solved. Many sheep farms are owned by people who have never seen the Falklands, and not a penny of the profit from them ever returns to the islands.

Unfortunately, the view of some Government officials, openly expressed, is that the people are unfit for a vote.

This, not only embitters the Islanders, but is regarded by the strangers like myself as an impudent and dangerous denial of democracy.

Although the Islanders are great patriots, a dangerous small voice is being raised occasionally which says that though they would hate to leave the British Empire, perhaps they would do better under the Argentine.

A little vision in Whitehall could still those dangerous small voices in five minutes by giving these lost, last-century villagers a few of the things I always thought, until I arrived here, were the birthright of every Briton.

I ACCUSE THE BBC

Ugly accents on the radio are hastening the decline of standard English, says LORD KENNET

treasure. Once upon a time people of different parts of our island spoke such different sorts of English that they could not understand each other. Out of this medley our writers, teachers, preachers, and speakers have forged for us a common language and a standard way of speaking it. Because it is standard, we can all understand each other. Its sharp consonants and settled vowels make it as easy to follow as English can be. It is beautiful. It needs some voice control to speak it properly, which comes naturally to those who hear and learn it in childhood and gives variety and modulation in pitch, quality and loudness.

Contrariwise, speaking with an accent is impractical, because it is harder to follow, and it is generally rather ugly.

It takes more pains to maintain the uniform standard speech than it does to let the language slip back into a variety of accents, and it does to give all the support and encouragement they can to the better, although the more troublesome, course.

This has nothing to do with fashion, or being genteel, or with class and the old school tie. It has nothing to do with the so-called Oxford accent, which, if I understand what that means, is not standard English but a very strong and affected accent which is not, by the way, spoken at the University of Oxford. It has only

to do with helping people to make the best of things by speaking the best way, which is that which is most practically useful and the most pleasant to hear.

Now, the power and authority of the BBC about this are so big that it has in its hands life or death for good English. Its present practice, and its supposed policy, makes one think that it is unwavering or does not care about this responsibility, and is almost inclined to prefer English with some sort of accent to standard English without any.

If it is so, the influence of the BBC is so great that in a few generations there will be no more standard English, and our grandchildren will have to know that words sounding like Orntoyce and Onit and Arntee and Anny all mean just Auntie, and that will be an effort, and waste of good brain-stuff.

'Too Highbrow'

I am not thinking of the BBC's dialect programmes, in Scotch-Irish, or Welsh-English, or in its favourite Essex dialect. Good dialect is not bad English. It is not, it is in the general broadcasts, talks, reports, and the like, that they ought to do their best to help and strengthen standard English; and the whole they do not do as much as they should. Too often the voices chosen for the purpose have accents which are ugly and difficult to follow.

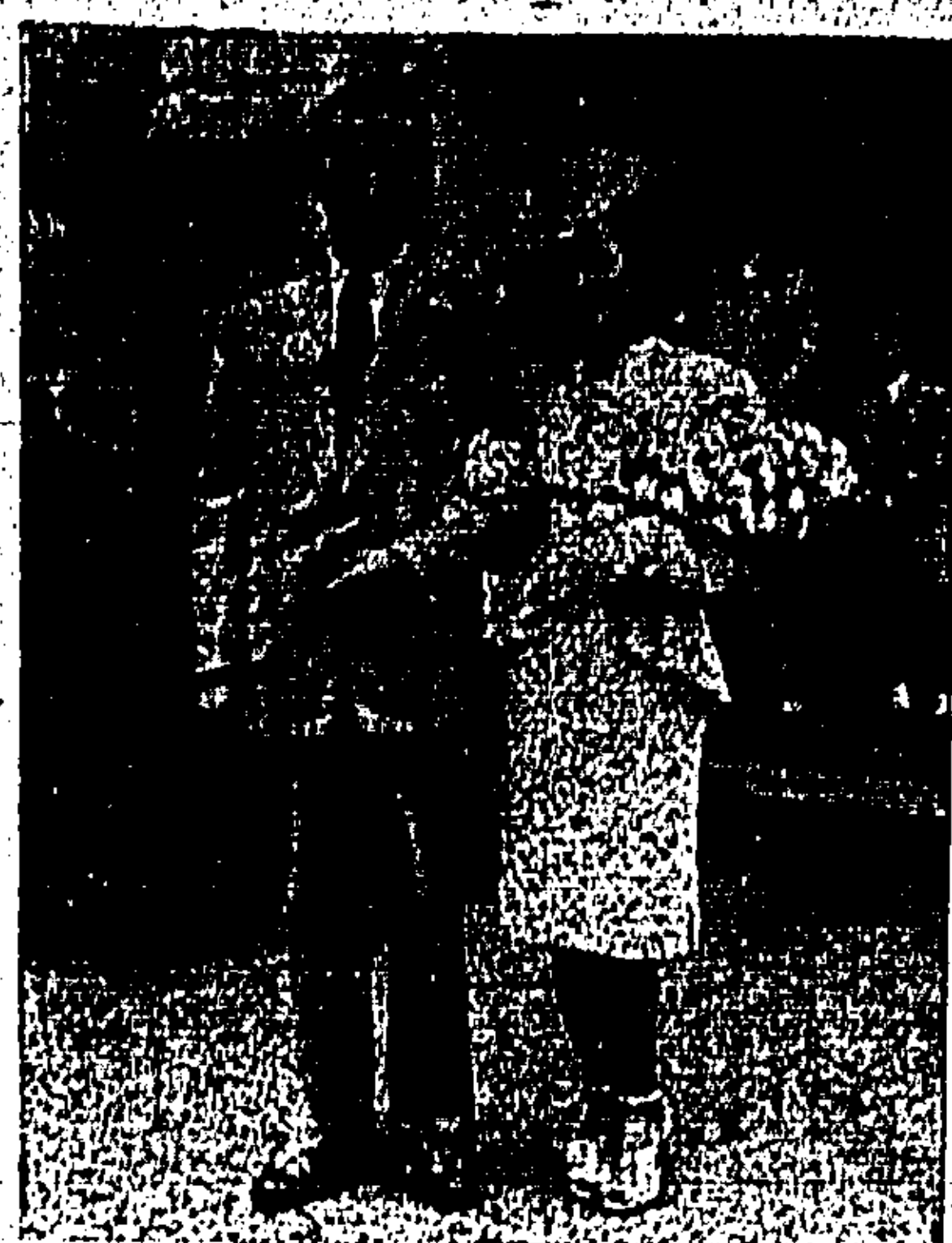
I suppose the reason why the BBC does not stand up for good English speech and seems rather to encourage bad accents is that it is afraid of seeming too superior and highbrow. Surely it need not. It is not superior and highbrow to speak well; it is slovenly and unsocial not to. And anyhow the BBC with its vast influence ought not to be afraid to be a bit in front of our ordinary ideas, leading them, rather than a bit behind, dragging them back.



... BUT THESE ARE TOP FAVOURITES

★ The Canadian voice of Stewart MacPherson (top) and the Northern accent of Wilfred Pickles (bottom). But are they a bad influence?

• A WEEK OF WEDDINGS •



MR Robert Stanley Artindale and Miss Mavis Frances Thirlwell, who were married at St Joseph's Church last Saturday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MR Henri Ballorand and his bride, Miss Helen Skvorov, leaving St. Teresa's Church after their marriage last Sunday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



GROUP taken after the wedding last Saturday at St John's Cathedral of Mr Landon Reginald Burch and Miss Joan Mary Macfayden. (Photo: Mee Cheung)



PICTURE above at right was taken at the Catholic Cathedral last Saturday after the wedding of Mr Vincent Edward Silva and Miss Theresa Zimmern. (Photo: Golden Studio)



MR Wong Chi-ping, of the Kung Sheung Yat Po, and Miss Dorothy Li, whose marriage took place at the Registry, Supreme Court, last week. (Hongkong Telegraph photo)



MR Andrew Ostroumoff and his bride, Miss Aida Theresa Castro. They were married at St Joseph's Church last Saturday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



KOWLOON WEDDING—At the Rosary Church last week, Miss Maria Francesca Da Luz became the bride of Mr Hugo Jesus Ribeiro. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MR Cheung Ki-cheong, clerk to the First Magistrate, Central Magistracy, and his bride, Miss Tso Shuet-moi, who were married last week. (Photo: Mee Cheung)



A happy group of merry-makers who attended the dance given by the Royal Naval Hospital Junior Mess last Saturday. (Photo: Mee Cheung)



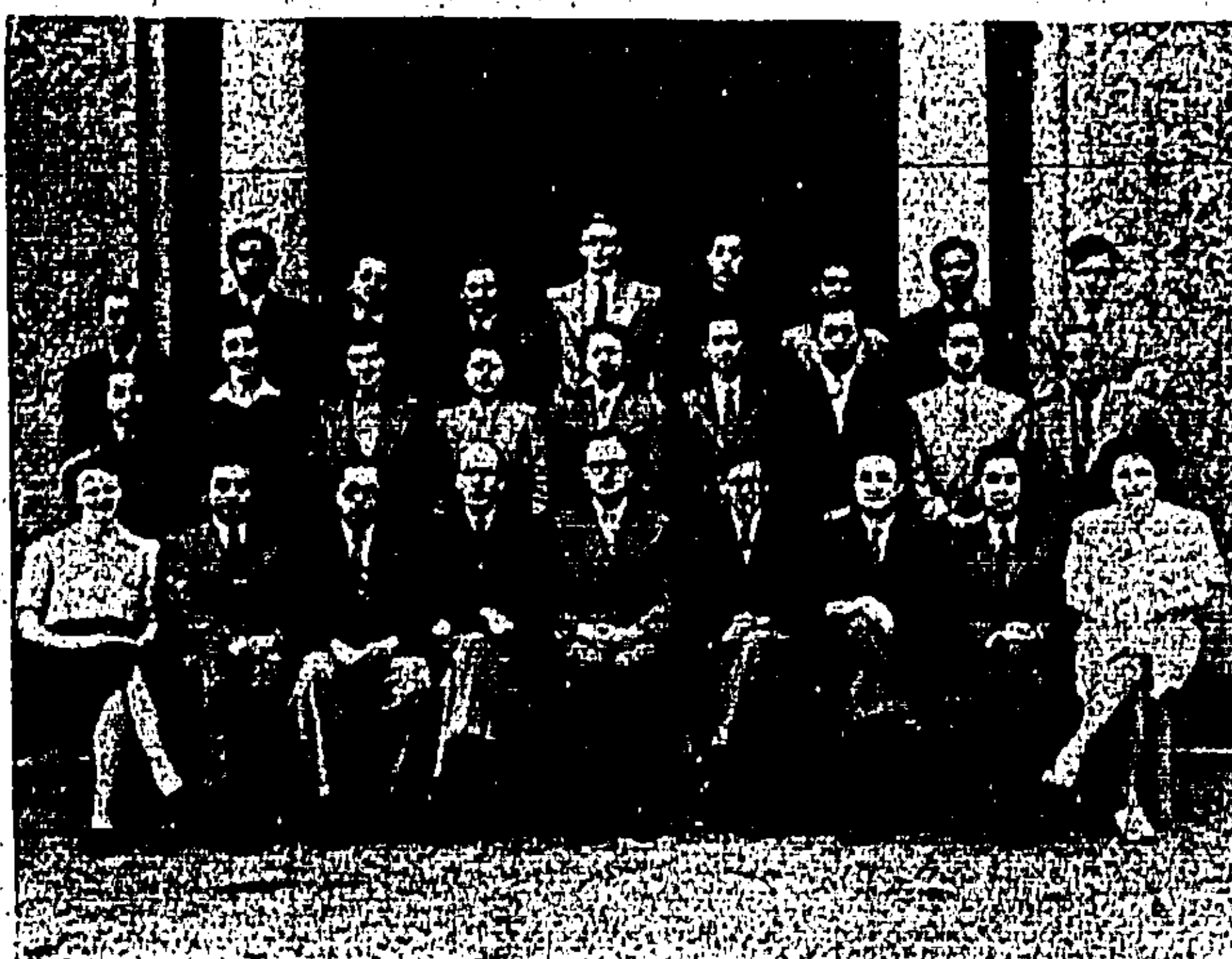
THE choir of St Paul's Church, photographed on Good Friday with the Vicar, Canon Paul Tso, seated in centre. (Photo: Sun Ying Ming)



REAR-ADMIRAL Francis X. McInerney, USN, who visited Hongkong last week in the cruiser Duluth, photographed on landing at Queen's Pier with his staff. (Photo: Sung Ying Ming)



PHOTO taken after the christening of little Pauline Froggatt at St Joseph's Church last Sunday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



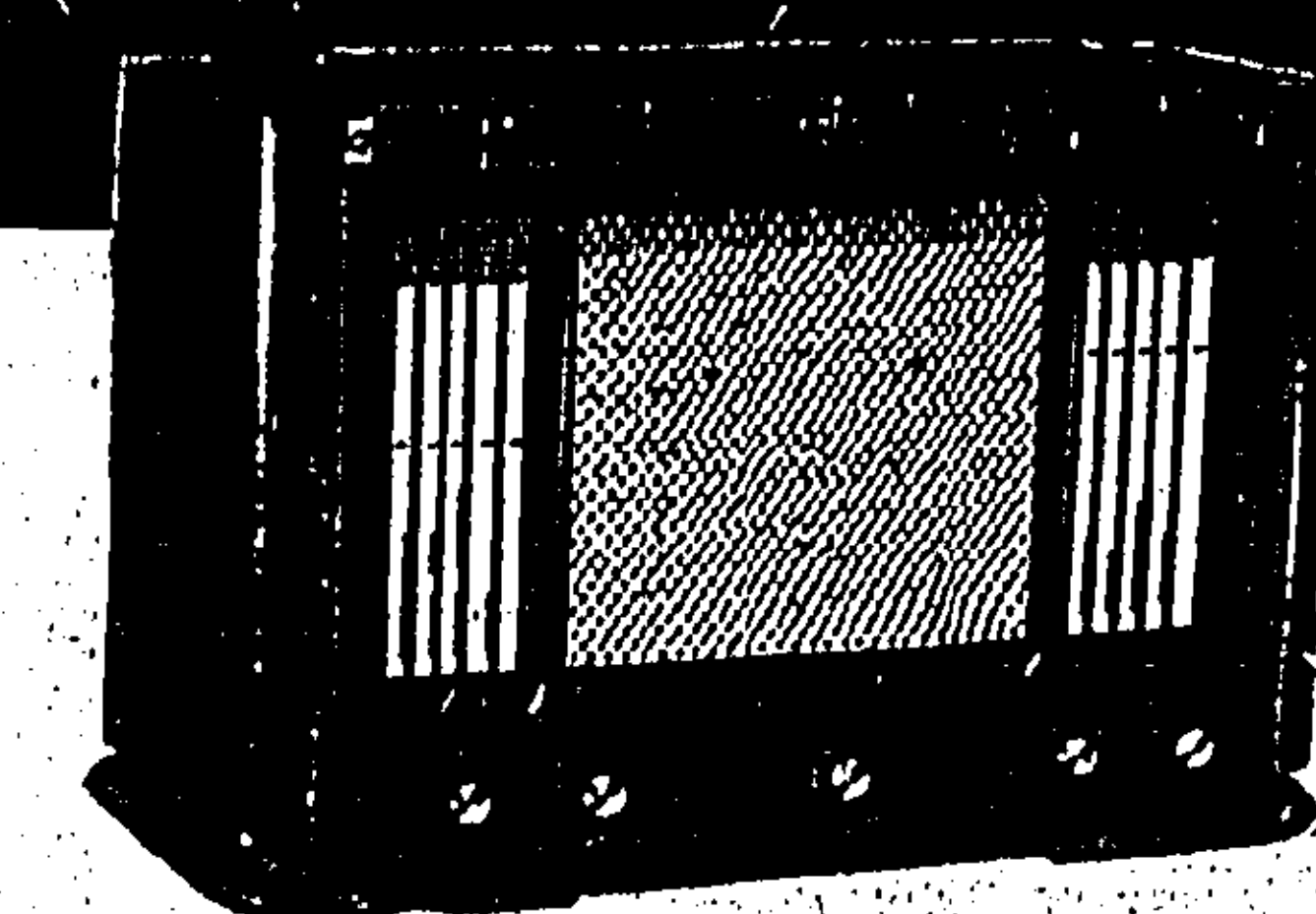
RECENT picture of the teaching staff of the Diocesan Boys' School, with Mr G. A. Goodban, the headmaster, in centre of front row. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



LITTLE Anthony Macklo, who was one of the models at last week's Children's Easter Fashion Show at the Hongkong Hotel, with his mother, Mrs W. Keith Macklo. (Photo: Sun Ying Ming)

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This luxurious mink hood offers interesting contrast to today's high-styled fur hats. It's worn by Joan Fontaine in "Frenchman's Creek," a romantic 17th century love story.

Joan Fontaine as member of a pirate crew wears this buccaneer cap. Today's jeppers, knitted turbans and stocking caps testify to the charm of pirate headgear.

Here, above, Miss Fontaine wears this sweep-fore-runner of what's become a colour. Sketch indicates a version worn today with single plume.

Lovely Miss Fontaine, as Lady St Colum, appears in this green felt, ostrich-trimmed postillion. Accompanying sketch is one of today's exciting new adaptations.

How Is Your Circulation?

BY PRUNELLA STACK

A GOOD circulation is essential for health and beauty. On what does it depend? It depends on the harmonious functioning of many parts of the body, and on exercise. Exercise of the muscles is most important, for it produces a natural thirst for oxygen, which in turn stimulates and invigorates the whole system so that it functions more efficiently.

Now the development of a good circulation depends on healthy daily habit. It is the sign of a general standard of good health. But a poor circulation can be very much improved by observing a few simple rules.

To begin with, it is important to grasp the fact that a healthy body

produces heat. Heavy clothes and stuffy rooms may temporarily alleviate cold, but the body should be able to accustom itself to heat or cold with the minimum of outside assistance. Only by drawing on the efficiency of the body's own system can permanent warmth and exhilaration be maintained.

A daily "skin airing" is an invaluable aid to a good circulation, and the best time to practise it is in the early morning. I know this sounds a Spartan creed, but I am convinced that all who persevere and make it a daily habit will find a great improvement in health.

Resolve, then, tomorrow morning to get up five minutes earlier than usual, throw the windows wide open, trip off your clothes, and practise exercises which will soon give you a sense of glowing exhilaration.

1. **CLAPPING.** Clap smartly with both hands down the front of the body and up again to shoulder level. Then down the sides. Keep the knees straight and relax the head as the body bends forward.

2. **KNEES UP.** Spring alternate knees up in front, keeping the body erect. Sixteen times.

3. **KNEES BACK.** Spring alternate legs back, bending the knees and aiming to get the toes as high as possible. Sixteen times.

4. **SPRINGING.** Spring with feet together high in the air, eight times; then drop into a position where the knees are fully bent, back straight, and from there spring high into the air again.

After this you can go on to any other exercises you like, or you can immediately get dressed. Whichever you do, I guarantee that the "skin airing" and the exercise you will have taken will help to keep you feeling fit all day.



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Shearer Explains Her 'Love Affair'

NORMA SHEARER was explaining a few of the facts of life—her life—for the benefit of French gossip columnists.

French newspapers, she explained, have been circulating rumours that the American movie star has been "carrying on an affair in St Moritz with a dark, Latin-type."

The name connected with hers in this affair, she said, is that of Martin Arrouge, a dark, good-looking man of French origin. Miss Shearer said she had no reason to deny stories about the affair, but she wanted to explain one thing: "Martin Arrouge, of course, is my husband, and has been my husband for more than six years."

NEVER SAW PARIS

In the drawing room of the Palace Hotel in St Moritz, Miss Shearer—Mrs. Arrouge—went on to explain that her husband, despite his French name and appearance, is strictly American. He was born in San Francisco and flew as a United States Navy test pilot during the war.

"I hope to have the pleasure of showing a Frenchman Paris for the first time next month," Miss Shearer said, pointing out that Arrouge has never been to the French capital.

The Arrouges, both ardent ski fans, went to St Moritz at Christmas, went to Gstaad to enter Miss Shearer's son in the Swiss school and returned to St Moritz for the Winter Olympic games.

Miss Shearer's son, now 17, is the son of her first husband, the Hollywood director Irving Thalberg, who died in 1936.

Dress Sense

by ROBB & ANNE EDWARDS



THE "CHOKER" fashion persists—with variations. (1) A strip of wide black velvet crossed flat in front. (2) A length of tulle tied round the throat, ending in a bow and streamers at the back. (3) Newest bead—has been easy to copy too—has three rows of different coloured beads tied at the back with a velvet bow. Advantage of the choker fashion—it makes bare shoulders—frocks—look less naked. Warning: They are little to look like fancy-dress unless worn only with strapless evening frocks.

HOMBURG—AND SATIN BOOTS



FASHIONS GO TO EXTREMES

by PATRICIA LENNARD

FROM the ultra-feminine, a trend towards the opposite extreme—the severely masculine—is beginning to appear in women's fashions. The girl on the left, for example, wears high-heeled satin boots, buttoned ankle-high.

Next to her, however, is a girl who likes to accentuate her figure. She wears a new ankle-length evening ensemble by Frederick Starke in navy pique. Over the stilly swaying skirt and white camisole shoulder-strapped bodice goes a tightly fitting bolero. And to

enhance the feminine, she winds a pearl choker round her chin.

The teenage twins are too young for ultra-femininity and reject severe promise on the latest tomboy fashion—the bench-skirt. Horrockses hip-length skirt in heavy slinky cotton buttons once at the neck; the sleeves are casually rolled up. Right, a lighter-weight skirt by Spectator in green and white striped poplin, fastened with tiny pearl buttons, is worn over brown corduroy shorts. Both skirts are slashed at the sides, deliberately straight up and down.

Pretty Ankles Better Than Legs... SAYS SCHIAPARELLI

By SALLY GRAM SWING

PARIS—"Women are tired of old knock-knees," said Elsa Schiaparelli's comment on attempts of some Paris designers to chop a few inches on skirt lengths.

"Women the world over are sick to death of short skirts," she said tartly. "Any change now is silly." Her new collection shows skirts for daytime wear dropped as low as ankle-length.

Several times a week, men call up "Scap," as her friends call her, and plead that she make skirts shorter.

"They (the legs) are so much nicer when we can see them," is the talking point.

To that she argues that if legs are pretty, then the ankles are pretty and you can get just as much of a kick out of seeing pretty ankles as calves—even more.

"Long skirts are more feminine. We needed the change," she said. Mme Schiaparelli wore a brown velvet hat, with green feathers and a black day suit. Her lipstick was brightly colored and her eyes were heavily shadowed with blue.

Her collection also is crowded with orange colour combinations such as salmon with shocking pink, navy and black, and red and yellow.

"Most women are making the mistake these days of wearing too many mud-colours," she said. Paris designer said.

"Bright clear colours are pretty for the skin, and make you feel better."

Talking of the new back fullness and ruffles which dot her presentation this year, Schiaparelli said: "There is nothing new about the trend towards the back."

Scap does not approve of the new corsets, either. "They are not graceful," she said, "and what's more, it's very hard to eat with one of those iron girdles pinching you."

To prove to sceptical men that her fashions of long skirts, gently swinging backs and normal waists are more becoming, Schiaparelli has a special photograph of a row of women sitting at one of her collections, all wearing short, tight skirts.

"Look at those hams," she said. "Awful!"—United Press.

MINOR COMPLEXION ILLS

By HELEN FOLLETT

REMEMBER when you were a little girl and used to play a game singing "This is the way we wash our face" the while you rubbed your little fingers over your cheeks? Since then, no doubt, you have found out that there are various ways of keeping your complexion clean—with soap, cosmetic meals or creams. If you are a demon face renovator you may use all of them.

If the skin is oily, soap should be used freely, not only at bed time, but again in the morning. Always it should be rinsed away with warm water. If the flesh feels drawn a little cream can be used to relax it.

Dry Surface

The dry surface may accept soap without kicking up a cutaneous fuss, but make-up should be removed with an oily cosmetic before lather is applied. More cream should be kneaded into the flesh afterwards. Dry skin will lap up oil as a kitten lap up milk; it never gets enough of it.

To use a cosmetic meal, dip a wash cloth in warm water, sprinkle the meal over it, go over the face lightly. The starchy content of the meal is soothing, will remove atmospheric dust as thoroughly and as quickly as will soap.

When pores show dark points, the complexion brush will prove effective. Find one with bristles sufficiently strong that they will not mat down when put in water.

Hurry-up Cleaning

For a hurry-up cleaning before dinner, when it is not convenient to use soap or cream, you can give your face a dry cleaning treatment, though this is not recommended if the skin is extra dry.

Moisten a part of the wash cloth, pour on a small amount of eau-de-cologne. Don't scour; just apply lightly. The alcoholic content will prove an effective agent for house cleaning the pores. Before putting on make-up use a little cream of light consistency. Or, if you prefer, a foundation cosmetic.

If you are afflicted with enlarged pores, watch the corners of your nose and chin. Prepare a lotion by dissolving one dram of boracic acid in eight ounces of witch hazel. Rub the face nightly in warm water to which a little witch hazel has been added. Dry with a soft towel. Then, using a bit of soft linen, apply the lotion. It's best to refrain from the use of cosmetics during this treatment.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



POSING FOR POSTERITY—French President Vincent Auriol poses for an official bust being modelled by Marcel Gimond, Paris sculptor. Photographers were invited to dispel rumours that the President posed in pyjamas.



ROADSIDE CROP—A workman uses a miniature tractor plough on a mile-long strip of roadside in Middlesex, where he will raise barley as an experiment. If all goes well, other roadside projects will be started to relieve the food shortage in England.



PENALTY FOR BACHELORHOOD—Two women "goalers-for-a-day" at Aurora, Illinois, look over a cell full of bachelors nabbed during Leap Year Day. Tried and found guilty of being single, the men paid fines of candy, nylons and flowers.



DOUBLED IN STONE—Venus De Milo, Hollywood version, is actress Ava Gardner, who does have arms. Sculptor Joseph Nicolosi used her as a model for his new statue. **RIGHT:** British film star Margaret Lockwood rehearses her part as Eliza Doolittle in Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" for a television broadcast in London.



BELL MAKING IN BELGIUM—Here are three steps in the manufacture of a cathedral bell at Causard's Bell Foundry at Tellen, Belgium. **LEFT:** A workman puts clay on an exterior mould. The interior and exterior moulds are then filled with metal to cast the bell. To prevent the casting from splitting when the molten metal is poured in, the exterior mould is buried in earth. **CENTRE:** A bell is polished with an electric buffer. This device is one of the few pieces of modern equipment that have been added to the foundry since 1830. **RIGHT:** A craftsman tests the newly-cast bell for tone and pitch by striking it and holding a tuning fork. The bell, weighing more than 3,600 pounds, was engraved by a special process during the casting.



CLEVER CAT SHOWS HOW—Nonesuch, a Manx cat, doesn't have to meow for help when she wants to get in the home of her owner, Sandra Goodwin, of Newington, Connecticut. Pictures show the cat leaping up to trip the latch, then pushing the door ajar. **LEFT:** Doug, the chimpanzee, looks over the latest additions to the lion family at the zoo in Dallas, Texas. The cubs are only six days old.

The Common Cold

— a plan
for its prevention

Every year, many thousands of people successfully avoid colds with the help of Serocalcin. Its use, both in the prevention and treatment of the common cold, has given consistently satisfactory results. Serocalcin is not infallible, but its record is such that it merits a trial by everyone subject to colds.

PREVENTION OF COLDS

Two Serocalcin tablets are taken daily for 30 days. In many cases this gives 3 to 4 months immunity from colds.

TREATMENT OF AN EXISTING COLD

Three tablets are taken three times daily. Commenced in the early stages of a cold this often clears up the attack in 3 to 4 days. Serocalcin is suitable for adults and children.

For the Prevention
and Treatment of Colds

SEROCALCIN

HARWOODS LABORATORIES LTD.

Obtainable at all leading Dispensaries

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents



JAPS TIGHTEN FOOD CONTROL—So many Tokyo residents were making trips to the country to buy food from farmers and then selling it on the black market at exorbitant prices that police have begun inspecting arrivals at the Tokyo railway stations. All such food found is confiscated and distributed through ration centres at fixed prices.

CADILLAC SIXTY-TWO CONVERTIBLE CLUB COUPE



This is a touch of jauntiness... a dash of glamour... in this series "62" Convertible Coupe. But you can tell at a glance that, for quality, it is Cadillac throughout. The Convertible Coupe gives you an open or closed car at the touch of a finger... controls on the instrument panel hydraulically raise or lower the top... adjust the front seat... raise or lower the door windows.

This distinguished car surrenders none of its Cadillac character or quality in meeting "the young idea."

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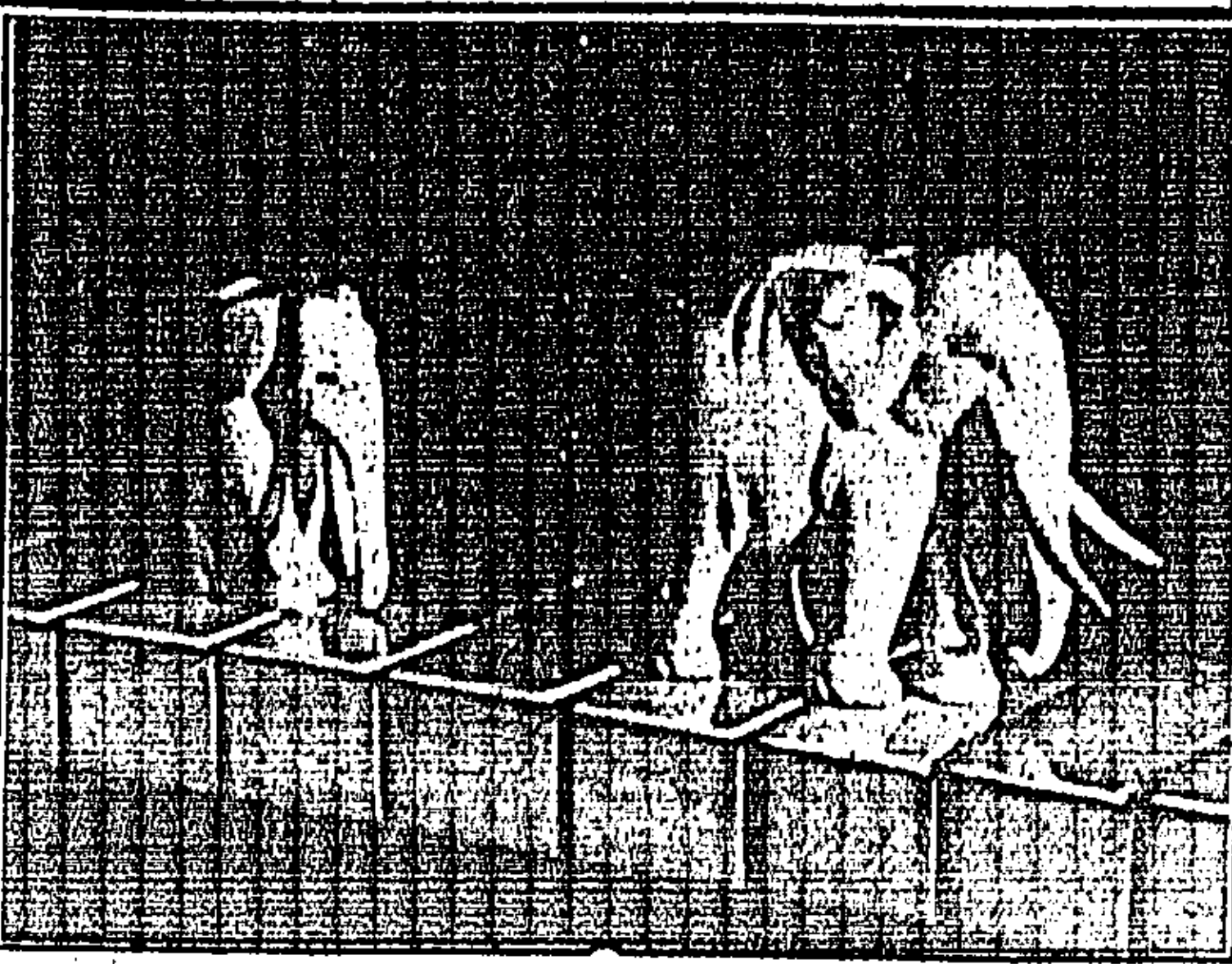


By Lee Priestley

ONE RESOLUTION I'M
KEEPIN' THIS YEAR IS TO
CHANGE MY WAY O' LIFE
FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE -
AND IT CAN'T BE
WORSE!

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

TABLE-TOP TALK



Two 60-watt lamps and a time exposure of 1 minute were used to make this "table-top" shot on the "Ivorites."

SEVERAL years ago a large picture magazine used a collection of dolls to illustrate basic football formations. The dolls, clothed in miniature football uniforms, were lined up on a simulated field and positioned to show the difference between the single and double wing-back and the T formations. Then they were photographed.

To be sure, the same pictorial story might have been told with shots of real players. But this would have meant more work. Working with dolls on a table-top the photographer could position 22 "men" and know they would not move. And the dolls were every bit as effective as real players would have been for his purpose.

Such a picture treatment serves to emphasize some of the possibilities which "table-top" offers. For photography of this type provides an indoor diversion which requires little special equipment. And the number of possible subjects is as limitless as your own imagination. . . . toy soldiers tramping across salt "snow"—a teddy bear clutching its stomach while a cigar lies smoking in an ash tray—two model airplanes, suspended by thread, stunting together in tandem. This last shot, of course, would not be made on a table-top. But it falls under such a heading. For the heading "table-top" is intended to include all such miniature scenes—scenes in which miniature props are used to tell a story of some kind.

That's fundamental, the business of telling a story. The trick is to start with an idea, select your props, carefully making sure that all are in proportion, and set up your picture. Salt or baking soda makes good "snow," a carpet can be used for "grass" and sand or pebbles will

work out well as rocky ground. With all such shots, work close up. As for lighting—well, your subject won't move. All you need is ordinary 60-watt lamps, used singly or in a combination, and a lens aperture of approximately f/10 for a good range of sharpness. Then try several exposures ranging from, say, 1 minute to 3 minutes; one should be just right.

John van Guilder

FROM HERE AND THERE:

OLD VIC SELLS OUT

Adelaide.—People started queuing in mid-March nearly 24 hours before the opening of the box-office for the Old Vic Company's season which began in Adelaide on April 3. The Old Vic company gave their first performance before an Australian audience at Perth in "The School for Scandal," by Sheridan. Special police were needed to control the first night crowds.

ILLICIT LETTUCE.—Vegetable smugglers who are running consignments of fresh lettuce and celery into Canada from the United States have replaced rum runners at the top of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police target list. Since the Government's dollar conservation programme has been in force, it has been illegal to import fresh vegetables. Most of the smuggling is done by lorry and automobile on little used roads across the border, with the produce ending as under-the-counter merchandise in Canada. Some lettuce is believed to have entered the country by aeroplane.

CANCER CURE?—An American millionaire whose wife has cancer is bringing

GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON, Telegraph Book Reviewer, examines a great novel—François Mauriac's *Therese*

The portrait of a woman

PEOPLE who take up the group of François Mauriac's stories now issued under the title *Therese* (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 10s. 6d.) should not do so lightly. They are about to make the acquaintance of a woman who will soon be more real to them than most of the flesh and blood people they know.

More real, and more terrible by a great deal.

Therese is charming, intelligent. She is not cruel; she is capable of love—nobody more so! She suffers. But—she is possessed by devils. This phrase, which explains nothing, is the only one that will adequately describe the mixture of bewilderment and fascination which *Therese* inspires.

She torments and baffles even M. Mauriac, who created her. Constantly he gives the impression of going at *Therese* in amaze and horror—why does she act like that?

Was there a living model for *Therese*? I do not know. But when Mauriac, in his foreword, addresses her—"I remember as a young man seeing you in a stuffy court-room"—he gives the impression of speaking to someone who lives outside the world of print.

In the first novel of this group *Therese* has attempted to poison her husband; she has been acquitted. She must now meet the man she has tried to kill. Throughout the train journey *Therese* reviews her life, her motives, prepares the explanation which she will make to her husband, and which she never utters.

The second novel takes place 15 years later. *Therese*, separated from husband and child, is joined by her daughter, Marie, who has fled from home to seek her lover. In a flash *Therese*, prematurely old though she is, Mauriac is unsparing in description of her physical decay—has enchanted her daughter's lover; has made him hers; and then almost contemptuously has tossed him back to Marie.

It is a study, endowed with immense power, of a human being's capacity to destroy the life and happiness around her.

The moralist has used the scalpel of the psychologist; the result is an intense and welter of experience for those who, for a time, live in the pages of *Therese*.

EVERYBODY knows the type of person who, in fear of missing a train, arrives at the station an hour too early. Mr. Louis Zana is a novelist like that.

In order to be sure of meeting the heroine of his novel, Ruth Middleton (W. H. Allen, 10s. 6d.), at a sufficiently early and impressionable age, he begins the story nine months ahead of her birth.

The position of the heavenly bodies on that occasion is noted. "The Great Nebula" (like some other things I could mention), "was a churning whirlpool of dust and gas." The state of the weather is not overlooked. Mr. Zana has an unerring eye for insignificant detail.

Seven pages follow before the world catches its first glimpse of Ruth. In the interval, it is finally settled that she is not going to be a fish, bird, cat or sloth. The child hardly deserves her good fortune. As Mr. Zana points out, rather severely, up to that moment Ruth had not done one thing for herself.

One page more and Ruth is born, 8lb. 2oz. in weight and an American citizen by nationality. But the ungrateful child does not like birth very much. The author puts it more precisely: "She missed the jangling of the amniotic fluid. . . . Life as a parasite had been simpler."

To those who are seized with an irresistible impulse to read more about Ruth I would address one word of warning. Ruth is "the universal girl," and here is "a story in which thousands will recapture the dreams and heartbreaks of their own youth."

It only remains to say that Mr. Zana writes steadily about Ruth until he reaches page 365. By that time she has had measles, has gone to school and has had her first love letter. She is fourteen years of age and has learned how babies come.

She has also learned to talk to herself in a way that bodes no good for the girl's future. "Life," Ruth is liable to say, "is the favourite tune of the Great Musician."

The publishers seem to have been infected by Ruth's literary style. For in their blurb they remark: "No man can read this story without a sense of revelation; no woman without wonder that a man could have written it."

I would agree with half of that assertion.

A NOVEL to be recommended for its truth, simplicity and human sympathy is Theodore Dreiser's *The Bulwark* (Constable 12s. 6d.).

It is the story of Solon Barnes, a New England Quaker, whose misfortune it is to live in an era when social change is undermining the discipline of his faith. Quiet, but gripping.

DAB and FLOUNDER

—by Walter



AROUND THE WORLD

Chile: A Land of Surprises

By TEMPLE MANNING

CHILE is one country that does offer plenty of surprises, especially to the traveller who has a sort of fixed idea that South America is the land of tropical jungle.

The Lake Region of Chile that begins at Temuco stretches south some 200 miles to merge into rugged archipelagos that continue on to barren Antarctic regions. Temuco, inland from the Pacific, some 300 feet above sea level, set in a wealth of agricultural and forest resources, is a most fascinating town.

Around it is land long inhabited by sturdy Araucanians, the only people on the American continent whom the Spanish conquistador never was able to subject to Spanish rule. Indeed it was not until around 1880 that independent Chile finally established peace with this proud and vigorous people. So here one finds indigenous peoples maintaining many of their ancient rites and customs.

Indian Goods

Temuco is famous for fascinating markets rich in Indian goods—potteries, silverware of great beauty, soft, long-napped, pure wool rugs of glorious design and colouring, loomed of course, by hand.

Around Temuco are delightful places, the whole region dominated by Villarica Volcano, 16,000 feet high, and eternally snow-capped. Further south is the attractive river port of Valdivia, a thriving industrial town but in a gorgeous setting.

Due south lies a veritable fairy-land, a region of pure magic even for the tourist who has been studying the guide books. For words can't describe the beauty of the lakes forests that stretch from central Chile towards Argentine territory. Lake Ranco, 150 square miles in area, dotted by numerous islands inhabited by Araucanians, is a bit of paradise set on earth.



The snow-capped cone of Mount Osorno, Chile.

Orson, a city founded in the sixteenth century, is in the heart of this lake region. Near it is Lago Puyenue, and a spa of the same name, some 900 feet above sea level, overlooking the lake. Then there is deep Lake Rupanco, surrounded by virgin forests of cypress and pine and mirroring a massive rugged peak, El Puntillagudo.

Lake Llanquihue is the largest of the southern lakes, some 300 square miles in area, and with depths of over a thousand feet. It marks the southernmost boundary of Chile's lake district. At Puerto Varas, by the lake is a simply splendid resort hotel, a real luxury headquarters.

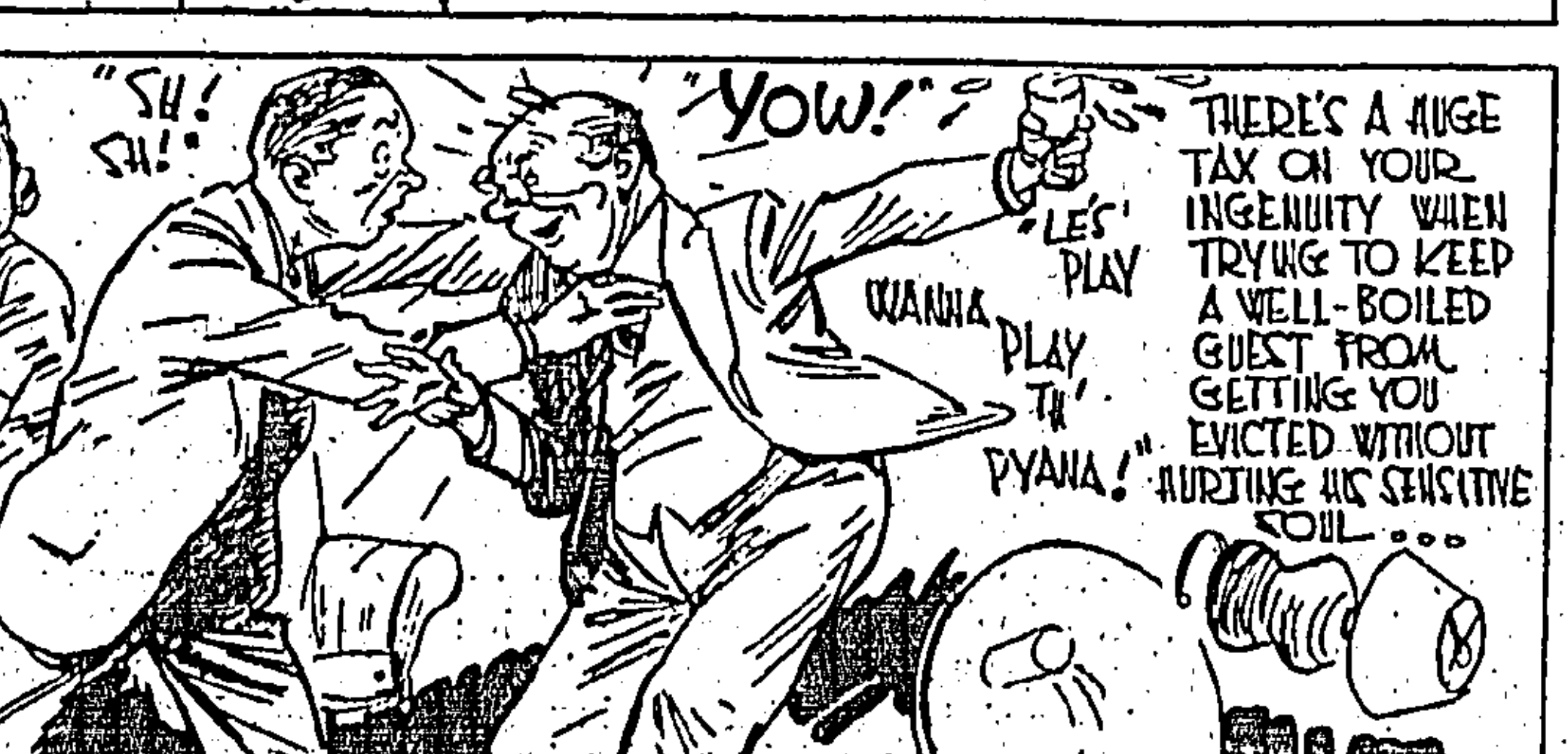
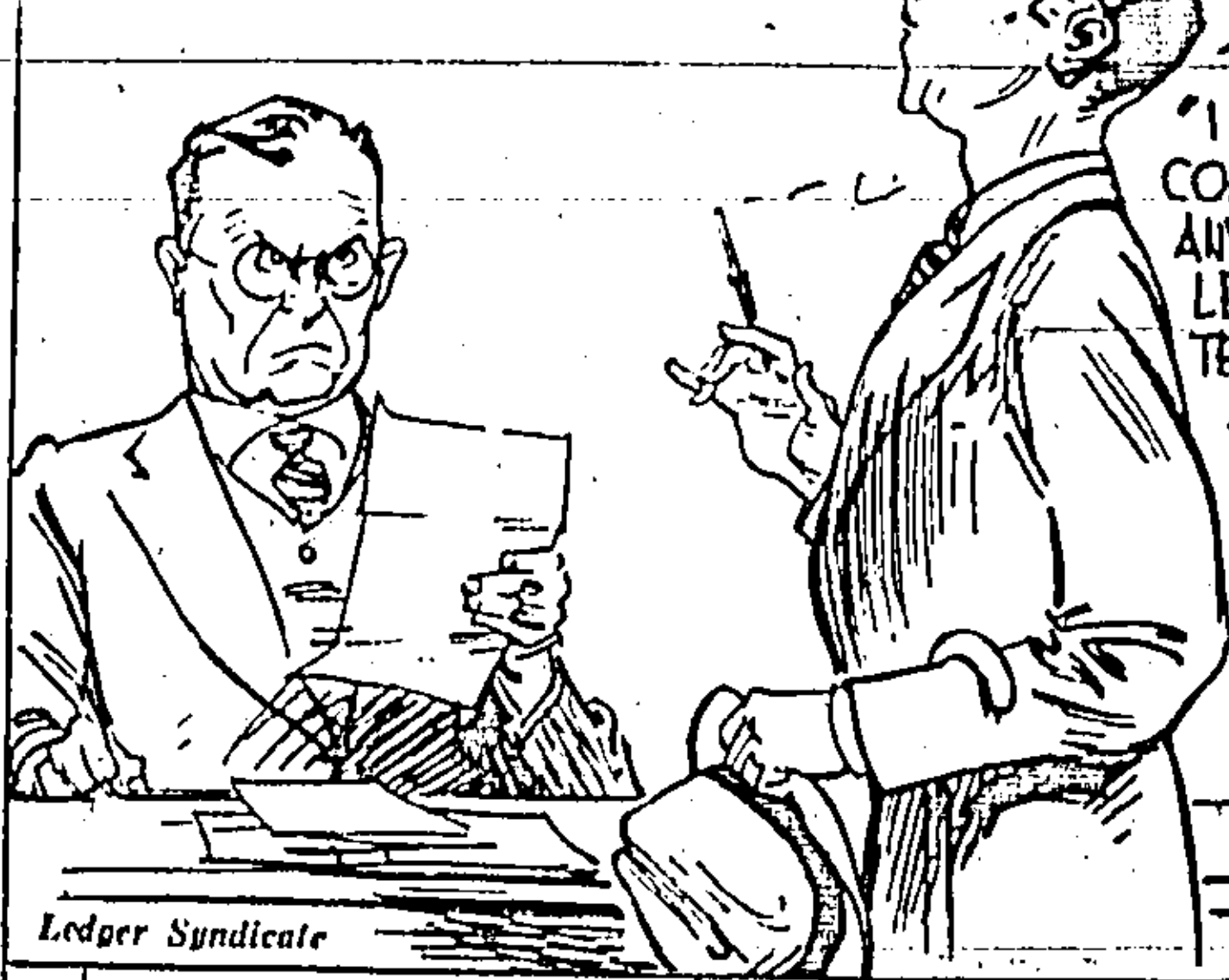
On the north side of Llanquihue, rises Mount Osorno, that perfect, snow-capped cone, 8,200 feet high, and more beautiful than the much-advertised Fujiyama of Japan. East of Llanquihue is Lago Todos los Santos, a lake with a charm as heavenly as its name. It curves through hilly banks thick with luxuriant foliage, bright with scarlet blossoms, and in its placid waters is mirrored Mount Osorno. A launch trip over this lake is a travel delight that one remembers gratefully forever.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"There's A Tax On Everything"

By KEMP STARRETT

THE MORE EXISTENCE OF SOME FOLKS IS A TAX ON OUR SELF CONTROL.



IN THE HOME

- Informative
- Entertaining
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BRINGING UP CHILDREN:

Parents Must Beware Letting Off Emotional Steam

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph. D.

FOR some years some of the no-spanking propagandists have been propagating a curious and dangerous philosophy something like this: It's all right for you as a parent to blow up now and then at your child, even to whack him when you do, though you must never deliberately lay the hand on a child, even a tot, to restrain him. So to explode gives the parent desirable emotional relief; let's off steam. In other words, never spank a child unless you lose your temper. So they say.

How very dangerous such doctrine is. It is seized upon by some parents to justify the worst barbarism in them.

A NEW TWIST

The other day I heard on a radio programme a new twist given to this doctrine, somewhat as follows: You must occasionally show strong anger to the child lest he suppose you do not love him. Episodes in the experience of a spoiled boy seven years old were skillfully dramatized in this programme. Following each episode the commentator presented the foregoing philosophy "explaining" that the youngster became such a spoiled child because his parents did not get angry at him strongly and often enough to assure the lad they really loved him. Yet in every dramatized episode there was obvious evidence of lots of very strong anger in the parents.

The child was pictured as born in a home of two sisters presumably in their teens, to a father fifty and a

mother somewhat younger. The youngster was a kind of toy for their amusement, denied nothing.

When he begged for candy he was at first given it grudgingly till the child's violent demands made them surrender. One time when considerably older, the youngster said he was going to open his presents in the morning, meant for his birthday party in the afternoon. And he did. Not liking the train he got he demanded and received a better one. When he took a notion to have a bicycle his parents explained he was not old enough to use one safely; but he got it.

SELF-CONTROL

Promising to take care of a puppy, he received one, but beat it to death. Later when the father blew up over another incident, he locked the boy in a room. After half an hour they discovered he had made dangerous escape through the window. More angry, the father whipped the boy. The commentator justified this whipping and said the problem was solved as soon as the father got mad enough, "since" his explosive anger proved to the boy his parents loved him.

In contrast with such doctrine I have consistently maintained that there is no place for explosive anger in good parenthood; that self-control in parents is the first essential to good discipline of the child; that lack of self-control in parents renders wise control of the child impossible; that, moreover, carefully-planned measures of restraining the child wisely, beginning in his early years, and with some deliberate, selective spanking is necessary if needless anger—(with shrieking and jawing) is to be avoided and a family atmosphere of affection and security is to be guaranteed. Anyway, how can any parent who controls the child well and wins and deserve his genuine and lasting love?

The Policing System Of The Body

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

THE lymph glands are a part of the body's police system for handling unwelcome and dangerous invaders. There is a whole chain of these glands in the neck where germs from the nose, throat and ears are challenged, removed from the circulation and rendered harmless.

Since they deal so constantly with germs of every kind, it is not unusual for the lymph glands themselves to become infected and enlarged. When this occurs it is important to determine the cause of the enlargement so that treatment may be started at once.

Most Common Cause

The most common cause of enlargement of the lymph glands is probably ordinary sore throat and tonsillitis, but it may also be due to a much more serious condition—tuberculous infection.

Unfortunately, this disorder does not immediately call attention to itself. There is some swelling on one side of the neck, which may enlarge until it is about the size of a walnut. But there is no pain and it may be weeks or months before the infection breaks through to the surface.

Infected Milk

Tuberculous infection of the lymph glands, although it does not occur as often as it used to, is most commonly due to the drinking of infected milk and can be prevented by the proper pasteurization of milk. In those parts where milk is properly pasteurized, tuberculous infection of the lymph glands is rare.

Enlargement of the lymph glands in the neck may be due to such general disorders affecting the blood as leukaemia or Hodgkin's disease. A type of tumour, known as a lymphoblastoma, may be responsible. There is an acute infection that occurs in young adults and children in which there is fever, enlargement of the lymph glands in the neck, as well as in the armpits and groin,

redness of the throat, and an increase in the number of white cells in the blood known as mononuclear cells. This disorder, known as infectious mononucleosis, lasts for about three weeks and clears up without any particular treatment being necessary.

Of course the lymph glands in the neck may also enlarge as a result of cancer in the mouth, throat, and larynx or voicebox. Syphilis is another cause of the enlargement of these glands.

Thus, every enlargement of the lymph glands calls for a careful study by a physician. It may be possible to tell the cause merely by the type of enlargement and ascertain whether or not the glands are painful. In some few cases it may be necessary to remove a small bit of tissue from one of the glands and to examine it under the microscope in order to make sure of the diagnosis.

ENGLISH BECOMES EASIER

Brownsville, Texas.—Put a group of Mexican students who can't speak English into a room with a teacher who can't speak Spanish—and they'll learn English faster than in ordinary language classes.

That's the verdict from Brownsville Junior College, which conducted a unique experimental English class. The college liked the idea so well it has put it in as a permanent classroom procedure.

Fourteen students, most of them from across the Rio Grande in Mexico, enrolled in the first class with Mrs. G. B. Winstead as instructor.

None of the students spoke English; Mrs. Winstead knew not a word of Spanish.

Except for a spelling book, no textbooks were used and for the first few days the students progressed haltingly, using gestures and groping for words to express themselves to Mrs. Winstead.

EASTER BONNET-ICING ON IT



REMOVING STAINS FROM WOOD

By ELEANOR ROSS

IT'S a spotty life at best for the housewife who is all the time getting after spots on clothing and spots on furniture. Constant and many are the requests for suggestions on the removal of spots on furniture and wood surfaces that come to this desk.

As with fabrics, there is the problem of a discolouration that has damaged that surface finish, if not the fibre itself. In dealing with such a problem one must know something of the wood finish, the kind of stain, and the best method of removing the spot without harming the finish. The nature of the wood itself is important chiefly in that soft porous woods like pine absorb stains more readily than do hardwoods like oak or maple. Hence it is important to prevent these soft woods from staining.

STAIN REMOVAL

Fortunately the removal of stains from woods is not nearly so extensive as with fabrics. There are fewer stains that attack the surface finish. Food stains, with the exception of acids, have no effect on paint or varnish, and can be wiped or washed from these surfaces. Any stain that has turpentine or alcohol in its composition will, of course, attack the wood and harm it. Anything spilled on wood should be wiped off at once, before it has time to penetrate or mar.

A stain that has set in unfinished wood will have to be bleached out. The stains themselves are the same, whether on fabric or wood, and yield to the same reagents and methods of

removal. Choose, of course, the reagent that has the least effect on wood finish. Ammonia, for instance, is an excellent remover of many stains, but does soften varnish and therefore must be used with great care and wiped off immediately. Alcohol stains on wood are really bad, for often this will dissolve the finish right down to the bare wood if not wiped off at once.

A LIGHT SPOT

A light spot may yield to rubbing. If not, rub with kerosene or lemon oil, using plenty of the latter to keep the rotting from scratching. Then polish with a clean cloth and clean oil. Repeat the process if necessary. A stain that has penetrated to the bare wood must be refinished in the same way as a scratch (more later).

Perfume spots are alcohol spots since that is the base of perfumes. Medicine spots in some cases contain alcohol.

CIGARETTE BURN

A burn on wood, as that on fabric, is usually a cigarette burn. Such a burn must be treated by a professional. One's fire insurance should cover the cost if it includes household furnishings, which a good policy should. If it is just a heat mark or a very slight char it may be that furniture polish or a felt cloth will banish the condition, if applied with plenty of elbow grease. If the burn is very deep, then the table must be scraped down to the level of the lowest mark of the burn, and be refinished.

To remove candle wax or paraffin spots on wood, first crumble off all of the substance possible, then scrape gently (without touching the wood) with the back of a table knife or similar dull edge. A heated cloth will probably take up the rest. We aren't of the blotting paper and warm iron school since the latter is usually left on too long or is too warm, and so causes a new stain. Grease is absorbed by unfinished wood and soon forms a dark stain. Wet the spot with a strong solution of washing soda and let stand a few minutes. The soda turns the grease to soap and may then be washed off. If this treatment leaves a "clean" spot, the whole surface should be scrubbed or bleached.

Odd Facts

A young Boston woman, born 21 years ago without hip sockets, has finally been made able to walk by having her hip joints rebuilt of a light-weight metal.

A Los Angeles baby said to be descended from an uncle of George Washington was born a few weeks ago on Washington's Birthday.

Using a pair of pliers to jerk its talons out of her son's head, a quick-witted Carlsbad, New Mexico, mother saved the boy from an eagle that had swooped down on him while he played in the yard of his home.

MRS ROOSEVELT'S WARDROBE FOR LONDON



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wears some of the dresses in her wardrobe for her visit to Great Britain. Left to right: black and white print afternoon dress; black, lightweight wool coat; black crepe afternoon dress with print trimming at neckline and hip and an evening gown of black lace, bouffant style, with widely flaring skirts and multiple petticoats. Mrs. Roosevelt is in London to attend the unveiling of a memorial to the late President on April 12.



If Properly Cooked, Broiled Pork Chops Are Delicious

FRESH PORK is one of the more plentiful meats; and if properly cooked, delicious and not difficult to digest.

Broiled pork chops as served by my grandmother were a treat. They were always well cooked and never greasy, hard or dry.

"That is very interesting," said the Chef sceptically. "Because the right way to broil the pork chops has been a problem with the most experienced chefs everywhere." Well, the secret is so old that it's new again, and here it is: The pork chops were first simmered half an hour in water, then drained and broiled over the coals. Like all good methods this is very simple. The simmering in water pre-cooked the chops, removed the excess fat, and left them moist, so they did not dry out when broiled.

"What sauce did your grandmother serve with the broiled pork chops?"

Creamed Potatoes

"She served just creamed potatoes," I said. "May I suggest a mild mustard cream sauce?" inquired the Chef. There was a faint trace of hauteur in his voice.

"That sounds good, but it's new to me," I said. "It is not difficult," explained the Chef. "You muko 1/2 c. of thick white sauce. Then add 1 tsp. table mustard, 1 tsp. vinegar, then mix in 1/2 tsp. honey."

"Ah, the trick of the Chef," I commented. "Well, we've about planned our dinner. For vegetables with the pork chops and mustard sauce let's have sweet potatoes and a can of string beans."

"Why not prepare the string beans au gratin? I'm sure they'll be delicious. Think how good they'll taste baked in a nice cream sauce, with grated cheese and buttery crumbs."

"We'll see what we can do," said the Chef.

TOMORROW'S DINNER

Individual Tossed Salads
Toasted Rolls
Broiled Pork Chops
Mild Mustard Cream Sauce
String Beans au Gratin
Sweet Potatoes
Coffee Spice Cake
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Broiled Pork Chops
Buy any kind of pork chops and have them cut thin. Place in a

saucepan; add a small bayleaf, half cover with boiling water, cover closely and simmer for 30 min. The water should be mostly evaporated. Then drain and dry the chops; brush with melted fat, dust lightly with salt, pepper and flour. Place in a pre-heated broiler and broil 10 min. or until golden brown. The pork will be thoroughly cooked, tender and moist.

String Beans au Gratin

For this use one can cut string beans. Mix with 2 c. thick well-seasoned cream sauce. Top with 1/2 c. fine, dry crumbs mixed with 3 tbsp. grated sharp cheddar and 1 tbsp. melted butter. Slowly heat in the oven for 30 min. Then brown quickly under the broiler.

Cream Sauce: This is made like plain white sauce with this exception: Use whole rich milk, or reconstituted dried skim milk combined with 1/4 the quantity of cream or undiluted evaporated milk for richness. To make, melt 2 tbsp. butter or margarine in a saucepan. Add 4 tbsp. flour and stir until blended. Gradually stir in 2 c. scalded milk, stirring it slowly the milk is absorbed before more is poured in. Cook and stir over a low heat until boiling. Then simmer 2 min. Season with 1/2 tsp. salt and a few grains white pepper. For use in string beans au gratin, season further with 1/2 tsp. onion juice and 1/4 tsp. nutmeg.

Coffee Spice Cake

Measure 1/2 c. shortening into a mixing bowl. Work with a spoon until soft. Then gradually work in 1/2 c. brown sugar and 1 beaten egg. Add 1 tsp. baking soda to 1/2 c. molasses and stir in. Next, stir 2 c. flour with 1/4 tsp. salt, 1 1/2 tsp. cinnamon, 1/2 tsp. clove and 1/2 tsp. nutmeg. Mix in 1/2 c. moist raisins. Stir into the first mixture alternately with 1/2 c. cold strong coffee.

Transfer to a shallow, oiled cake pan about 7" x 11", and bake 45 min. in a moderate oven, 350 to 375 F. When cool, serve plain, or cover with coffee cream icing.

Coffee Cream Icing: In a pint-sized bowl combine 1 tsp. soluble coffee powder with 2 tbsp. top cream and 1/2 tsp. vanilla. Mix well. Stir and beat in 1 1/2 c. sifted confectioner's sugar, or enough to make the icing thick enough to spread on a cake.

TRICK OF THE CHEF

To make a cake rise level, spread the batter thicker at the edges than it is in the middle of the pan.

TESTS TO DETERMINE UNBORN BABY'S SEX

By JULIAN GRANGER

RESEARCHERS at the University of Georgia medical school have perfected a laboratory test to determine the sex of a child months before it is born. They are not so sure it's such a good idea, however.

The test was invented by the Russians, whose experimenters in hormone research claim that it is 90 percent accurate. It is being perfected and simplified at Georgia by doctors who have found it to work about seven times out of 10.

Only at the university hospital in Augusta can expectant mothers so far be tested for the sex of their unborn, according to Dr. Robert G. Greenblatt, professor of endocrinology (the study of internal secretions), who is supervising the project.

The actual testing procedure, he explained, is complicated. One of the steps requires a group of mice to be injected with solutions prepared from about 10 teaspoonfuls of blood from each pregnant woman undergoing the examination.

Two Hormones Studied

Greenblatt and his co-worker, Dr. E. H. Nelburg, research fellow in charge of the laboratory work, base their calculations on the actions of two hormones. For simplicity's sake, the hormones are called FSH and LH.

Women found to be high in LH and low in FSH normally may expect a son. It's just the reverse in the case of a girl—the LH is low and the FSH predominates.

Right now, Greenblatt and Nelburg are working on a more simplified test which they hope will be more sensitive. Nelburg plans to publish a scientific paper on the project soon, reporting on a series of 75 to 100 cases.

But many of the still unanswered questions are more human than scientific.

Has Drawbacks

"Suppose an expectant mother already has four sons and wants a daughter?" Dr. Greenblatt asked.

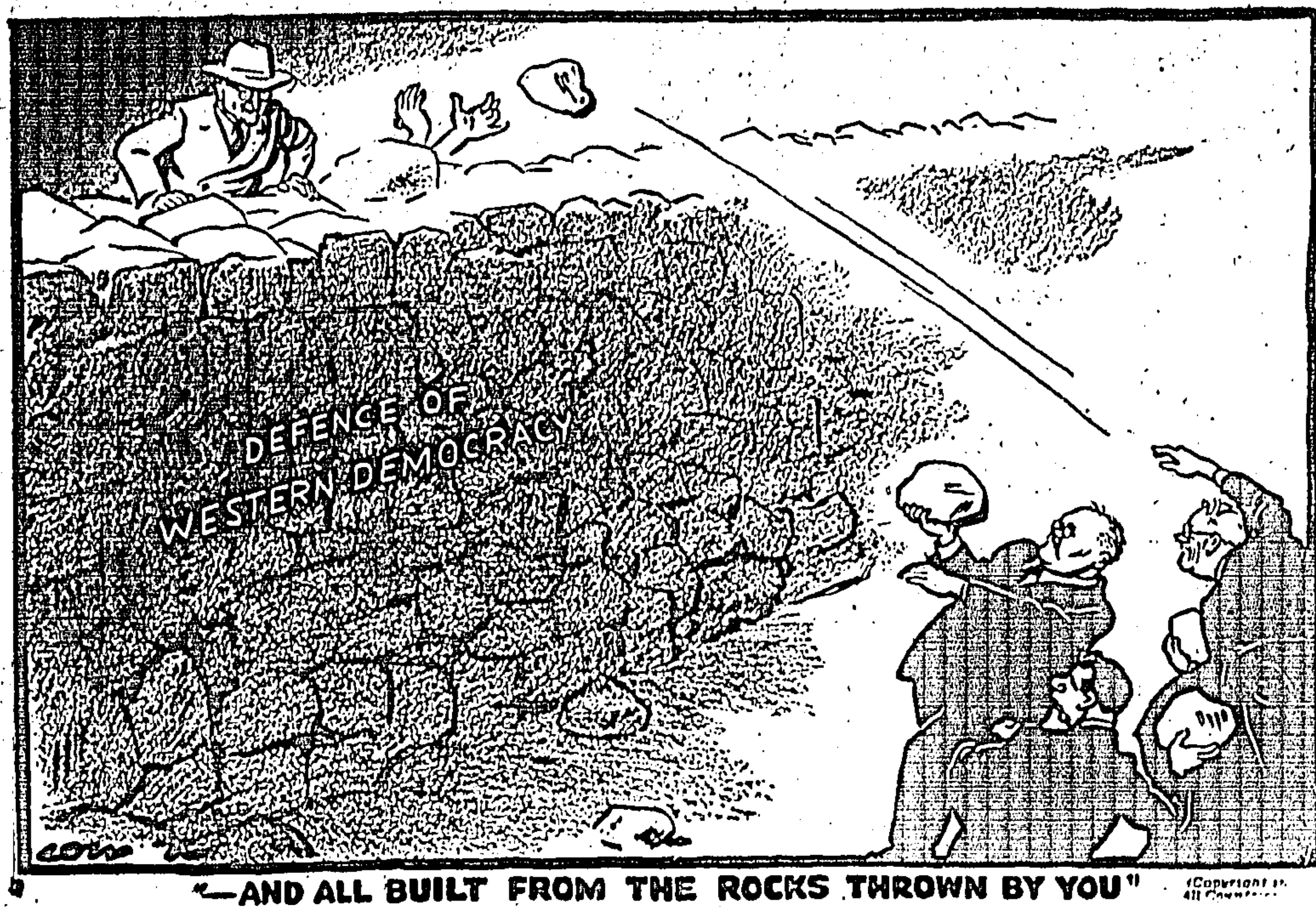
"Today she never knows what her next child will be until it is actually born, and then the relief and miracle of motherhood usually ease her adjustment even if the child is of the unwanted sex."

Suppose, however, she knew after four months of pregnancy that she was carrying a boy instead of the girl she hoped for?

"Would she develop a dangerous psychopathic resentment against her unborn child?"

"Would she be impelled toward abortion?"

Greenblatt and Nelburg answered that they just don't know.—United Press.



In the Ruhr, despite a grim winter, COMMUNISM IS ON THE DECLINE

DUESSELDORF.
ALTHOUGH the Ruhr has at last got through the gloomy and dangerous winter months, and the promise of spring gives renewed hope to its millions, one unhappy fact must be squarely faced by all who seek to measure prospects for the future here.

It is that the recent protracted recurrence of food shortages, which compelled a great host of workers to live without fats and meat for weeks on end, and the equally undermining lack of economic progress or restoration of hope for the future, have done more to delay Western German recovery than anything that has happened since the last shots of war were fired nearly three years ago.

The people of the Ruhr never expected food shortages to be visited upon them this winter on the dreadfully familiar model of the two previous winters. They really believed things would at last be better. They thought there would be at least enough food to go round, and they cherished inflated hopes of benefits to come from economic fusion of the British with the American zone.

So psychologically they were not prepared for what happened, and physically they were forced to endure shortage of foods which are far harder to replace than bread, which was the principal lack in their diet last year.

Toll of Privation

FURTHER, this was the third winter of want and misery since 1945, and even German constitutions, which have been demonstrated as tougher than anybody ever believed, have now begun to weaken.

Faces are greyer and more pinched, clothes hang sack-like around the gaunt bodies of people who have no means of prouthing by the black market, and the slowness and apathy one sees in so many Germans tell how deeply privation has eaten into human reserves in the wrecked and overcrowded cities. Surliness and listlessness are clearly greater than when I was here in the autumn.

One may be cautiously optimistic, however, if a very long view is taken. Despite the severity of the blows dealt to Western Germans during the past winter it is improbable that anything comparable will be visited upon these unhappy people again.

The worst is over so far as food is concerned, and the prospect that at last there will be an integration of all Western Germany, and a qualified acceptance of it in a Western European bloc will undoubtedly lift the spirits of the Ruhr. So much damage has, however, been done in the last years since the end of the war that we shall do well not to count on any rapid recovery.

Rise in Coal Output

COAL production in the Ruhr is already rising steeply after a winter in which it sagged to a most depressing level, and new point-to-point records for daily production are being set up.

It must be realised, however, that this spectacular improvement has come only after a new injection of

By **EDWIN TETLOW**
WHO HAS JUST VISITED
GERMANY AS SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT FOR THE
DAILY TELEGRAPH (LONDON).

artificial stimulant, in the form of "incentives"—parcels of food and other rewards for miners who work harder—and not from any upsurge of enthusiasm among the men.

For the time being at any rate production will only continue to rise as long as the Anglo-Americans are prepared to renew the inducements. Basically the miners have been afflicted as deeply as anybody else in the Ruhr with a spirit of despondency. They have had the additional drag of knowing that their fellow Germans were saying it was unfair that miners, mere 10 percent of the population, should be receiving 30 percent of the available food as well as all those "incentive inducements" provided by the occupying Powers.

In these circumstances they are to be praised that they never joined the strikes which marked the winter, though many of them felt uneasy at the time that they ought to have stopped work to show their solidarity with their fellow workers in other industries.

There are always Communist whippersnappers eager to spread this gospel of solidarity of the workers, knowing full well what would be the consequences if the miners joined the others.

Significant Elections

THE picture here, happily, is not one of complete gloom, serious though it is. A satisfactory aspect of it from the standpoint of the Western democracies is the failure of the Communists to gain any political profit in what at first sight would appear to be a territory ripe for capture by them.

The Communists' fortunes have in fact declined. The party has just lost heavily, for instance, in elections to workers' councils of the Ruhr miners' union. The figures are very impressive. They show that Communist representation has decreased from 30 percent to 28 percent, and that the Communists now have a majority at only 14 mines compared with 25 last year.

Furthermore, in elections to the committee of the miners' union the Communists were again the only party to lose ground. Although the number of delegates elected was larger than last year, only 50 Communists were returned against 59, while the Social Democrats increased their representation from 39 to 66.

Nobody in close touch with the situation in the Ruhr believes that the Communists are at the bottom of strikes and unrest. Hunger and hopelessness are responsible, and it would be flattering the Communists to believe otherwise.

Roman Catholic Area

MAX REIMANN, their zonal chairman, admitted to me that the party's membership in the Ruhr is only 120,000 out of a population of about 10,000,000, and only 25,000 out of a population of 23,000,000 in the British zone as a whole.

Reimann, a sharp and well-travelled politician, knows as well as anybody else why the Communists have had to fight a losing battle in the Ruhr. For one thing, the area is one of the great German strongholds of Roman Catholicism, and the bishops and their followers have been strong in their opposition to Communism.

Secondly, much harm has been done to the "cause" by stories brought back from Russia by tens of thousands of released prisoners-of-war. These men, physically exhausted after long privations, and able to speak at first-hand of defects and despotism in Soviet Russia, have

cleared the minds of Germans tempted to believe that Communism might, after all, improve their miserable lot.

"Protocol M," of course, focussed attention upon Reimann and his disciples. But the interest its publication has aroused generally among the Germans has been slight. Their haunting preoccupation is with food and not with politics.

When you ask them if they think the plan is genuine they shrug their shoulders. They do not know and they do not care much about knowing. Their minds are dulled by all the privation and hopelessness, and what is the plan anyhow, they argue, but another of those wretched political affairs which have caused them so much trouble since the Nazis began their tricks?

Orderly Strikes

WE are inevitably unpopular because we are the occupying Power and because, in the German view we are largely responsible for all that has gone wrong.

The antipathy, however, is a matter of thoughts and not deeds. The Ruhr German is so defeated that he is hardly capable of acts of sabotage, whatever the provocation. Probably therein lies the reason why this winter's wave of strikes was not accompanied by riots or even minor disturbances.

The danger of developments of this kind is considered to be less now than ever it was, particularly as few Germans are at last realising that it is not the British and the Americans who are responsible for the shortage of food, but their own

clearly the minds of Germans tempted to believe that Communism might, after all, improve their miserable lot.

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Each For Himself

THE fight for survival is so bitter that nobody helps his neighbour. Even in agricultural areas every morsel of food is so precious that nobody is willing to part with it except at great profit, and the Ruhr is not surprised, but only the more despondent, at hearing that the people of more fortunate provinces in the bizonal area are showing themselves unwilling to honour a recent agreement that they should go without fat so that some may be sent here.

The black market in places like Duesseldorf is bare faced and pitiful. I walked the other day along Mertens Gasse, a sordid back street in which it flourishes.

Men and women were hanging around doors or leaning against walls talking furtively in twos and threes. As one passed they whispered: "Brot? Zigaretten? Sackelode? Fleisch?" The prices were indicative of the scarcity. Meat costs the equivalent of 25s a lb, a loaf of bread 10s, and a bar of chocolate 12s 6d. The cigarette, still the staple standard of currency, is valued at the equivalent of 2s 6d.

In Mertens Gasse, four German policemen are on duty nominally to check the black marketing there. But they do nothing unless compelled to act. Policemen are as hungry as anybody else.

EMPIRE ROUND-UP:

EPIDEMIC HITS ISLAND OF 250

CAPE TOWN.—A pneumonia epidemic, supposed to have been started by germs introduced by a South African scientific expedition, has been sweeping Tristan da Cunha, tiny South Atlantic island, with a population of 250.

The islanders call it the Pequena sickness, after the ship in which the scientists returned from a six-week visit.

Tristan is one of the world's healthiest spots, and influenza, unknown before, broke out soon after the ship arrived.

Then people began to go down with pneumonia. The island's chaplain, the Rev. Alex Handley, and Tristan's "queen," Mrs. Frances Repetto, have died. So have several others.

The expedition leader, the Rev. C. P. Lawrence, reports that morale on the island is low. The already lonely people sadly miss six men who have gone to work on Marion Island, recently annexed by South Africa.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.).—The Rev. A. H. Nordmeyer, acting Customs Minister, is getting dozens of protests from British manufacturers, local farmers, and chambers of commerce against the Government's decision to cut imports this year.

He said that cuts are imperative "if New Zealand is to shoulder responsibilities in Britain's plight." Mr. Attlee, he recalls, said last August it would greatly help Britain if New Zealand imports were paid for out of current income.

SYDNEY.—Mr. E. J. Harrison, deputy Federal Opposition leader, has called for a Royal Commission to look into Communism in Australia.

Ten major trades unions are Communist-controlled, and there is evidence of international spying in Australia, he said. "Communist cells exist in Federal and State Civil Services, and what happened in Czechoslovakia can occur here."

HOBART (Tasmania).—The worst waterfront fire in Hobart's history destroyed a £150,000 pier on which were £50,000 worth of apples consigned to Britain's Food Ministry.

ST. JOHN'S Newfoundland.—Newfoundland's National Convention has decided that the island should choose between restoration of Dominion status or continuation of British Commission rule.

A national referendum will be held in May.

All members of the Convention which was elected in 1946 to consider the colony's future form of government oppose commission rule which has operated since Dominion status was lost in 1933.

Now that its work is done the Convention will be dissolved. A minority still wants union with Canada, and will ask Whitehall to have this third choice put to the people.

The Chief Justice, Sir Edward Emerson, said that the colony's goal must be full democratic government or full union with Britain or Canada.

JOHANNESBURG.—The Attlee and Smuts Governments have renewed talks on the flight of capital from Britain to South Africa.

More than £50,000,000 has come from Britain in the last six months, most of it going into new industrial, mining, and engineering projects.

The Government is not restricting transfer of income or "funny money" from Britain. But private banks now refuse to pay interest on deposits held by people living outside South Africa.

A PEOPLE IN DOUBT

By **C. V. R. THOMPSON**

New York.
A FAMOUS U.S. intelligence officer, Rear-Admiral Ellis Zacharias, has published an intelligence report on his own people.

Based on talks with 100,000 Americans all over the country, his report says the people have lost for the moment the characteristic frankness and intellectual resources.

"It is not a crisis of public opinion that has the nation in its grip but a crisis of leadership."

NOW THAT Henry Wallace has chosen as his Vice-Presidential candidate Senator Glen Taylor, who used to be a cowboy singer, was suggested President Truman should choose Gene Autry, Hollywood's Singing Cowboy, as his.

Truman's favourite for that position (Supreme Court Justice William Douglas) has said he is not available. His reason: He does not think Truman will be re-elected.

SENATOR TAYLOR committed his boss, Wallace, to Socialism. He came out for nationalisation of

steel, coal, and railways. Said he: "A certain amount of socialisation can be very beneficial to private enterprise."

VARIETY, America's show business journal, warns performers going to Britain not to take hundreds of steaks with them. They should be dignified at all times, says Variety, and then "there should be no question about anything at any time."

BECAUSE tea sales are dropping, the tea industry has decided to try to teach Americans how to make a good cup. This year they will advertise the proper method, sell cheap earthenware, teapots with packets of tea, and try to persuade restaurants to use boiling instead of warm water.

ANTI-LYNCHING legislation has got further than any previous Bill. A Congress subcommittee approved a law to impose a ten-year jail sentence and a £5,000 fine on lynchers, and a five-year sentence and £1,250 fine on law officers who are negligent in turning over their prisoners to lynch mobs.

THE U. S. PRESS has suddenly realised all is not well with Hollywood. There is a rash of articles with such headlines as "Trouble in Hollywood," "Movie Men Have Grim Problems."

THREE-FIFTHS of the world's gold supply is now buried underground in America's vaults at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The latest total is worth £2,750,000,000.

THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER has startled New Yorkers by announcing that her

much-admired hat cost her a shilling. It consists of a fez she bought in Cairo, trimmed with chicken feathers.

DR. HAROLD UREY, the atom scientist, called UNO "the most inadequate organization for the enormous problems before it that could possibly be devised."

A THOUGHT about the Marshall plan from the New Yorker magazine: "Perhaps we should offer the whole £1,375,000,000 to Mr. Stalin to buy off Communism itself."

THEY WILL NOT leave General Eisenhower alone. The Congress of Industrial Organizations is getting ready to tell President Truman's political advisers it will not be able to guarantee the Labor vote for him and it will advise him to stand down and ask Eisenhower to run as a Democrat, instead of a Tory Republican.

THERE IS a movement to mint a new coin which would be halfway between the existing nickel (6d.) and the dime (1s.), and called a dickle. It is needed because the nickel, used mostly in slot machines, has been made obsolete by inflation.

WAGS are now spelling President Truman's name Through-man.

WHY AMERICA is the most influential nation today, according to Scottish-born James Reston, ace reporter for the New York Times: "It has more physical power even than Russia, and more sense of morality even than Britain."

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- SMALLER SIZE. Less floor and wall space required.
- LOWER OPERATING COST. More B.T.U. Cooling for same H.P.

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LAI YAT FAN CO.,
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SOFTBALL CHATTER

BY "SPECTATOR"

Some Reflections
Near The End
Of The Season

The Games With Shameen

The League season is fast heading towards its end. Fixtures have it that all games will have to be completed by the end of the month.

The men's "A" Division has virtually been decided, unless the Filipinos upset St Joseph's again. The latter, if they defeat the Islanders tomorrow, which they may will clinch the championship and the Doc F. J. Molten Shield in the process.

There now remain only two games in the running for the women's Division title, which has the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels Shield going with it. Hal Winglee's Wahooks, currently the top contenders, clash with Doc Molten's Wildcats tomorrow.

A win for the Wahooks makes them potential champions. A loss—and the Wildcats appear quite capable of pulling down the Wahooks again—means the two sides will have to tangle yet another time in a play-off to decide which is superior.

Bill Somers' Braves have copped the championship in the Men's "B" Division. By virtue of their victory over the Wildires, after a fairly come-back last Sunday, the Braves will now be sitting pretty waiting for Presentation Night to collect the China Mail Shield. Outstanding fixtures have yet to be played off but they can well afford to lose every game and still remain champions.

HARD HITTERS

The visitors showed themselves to be hard hitters as a whole, especially felt in the Filipino tilt, among whom Wally Mar, Andy Anderson, Norman Orr, Ed Buchanan and Reid Jorgensen appeared a little ahead with the willow. Pitcher Jorgensen did mound duties in both games. He possesses a smooth, swift action and compares favourably with local hurling ace Dale Cramer.

Billy Wilkinson's three hits in four trips to the plate were in avoiding what at one time appeared to be a major crisis of the Baseballers by the Shadows, who were ably managed by Colonel Ben Covington. The Shamene people dished out eye-opening defensive play in their engagement with Portugal's come-mitting four errors were in the latter's six. The co-ordinated attack, with manager Tony Alves running the show, proved too much for the Shadows, however; whilst their hard-hitting was subdued by the accurate deliveries of hurler Joe Franco, the Portuguese support of Franco, as per custom, was not found wanting. The Portuguese mountaineer proved himself also useful with the stick. He slammed out a two-bagger, which was also claimed by the charging Gerry Roza-Perreira.

The colourful Wildents charged onward in a mighty effort to be on the way but to no avail and were pushed aside by a 7-3 count. This was the most interesting of last Sunday's games. The biggest hit came off the bat of star hurler Dolly Brown, who twisted outlandishly on the Wildents' grand come-back trail. They started off badly. They have come back remarkably well and are now considered highly favoured for the championship. They are expected to down the Wahooks tomorrow and then continue to rule above them all—a repeat performance of pre-war supremacy.

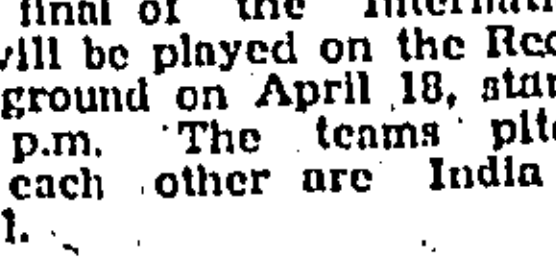
TWO HITS IN THREE

The Wildent-Canadian affair served a good purpose for the powerful Canuck Jean Lee, who smashed two hits in three times up. She scored here in the batting crown. She is amongst the top ten in the batting averages and that 2-in-3 helps a lot. Canuckette Big Chief Alice Mar, whose pitching is classed with top-biller Dolly Brown, stood in good stead against Dolly with four victims on the strike-out route to her road, only a singleton less than the Wildent star.

SIDELIGHTS

The final of the International Series will be played on the Recreio ground on April 18, starting at 2.30 p.m. The teams pitched against each other are India and Portugal.

SPORTING SAM



BY "SPECTATOR"

ALL THE SPORTS NEWS of The Day

TO MEET PORTUGAL IN FINAL



India's softball squad who upset China by a 12-8 score on Easter Sunday and will meet Portugal on Sunday, April 18, on the Recreio ground in the final for Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Shield.

In the picture are, reading from the left: Standing: H. K. Ibrahim, I. M. Omar, A. K. Omar, H. Hassan, Benny Omar, A. R. Razack and A. R. Samy. A. H. Baker. Squatting: E. Yusuf, S. Hamel, A. R. Samy, A. H. Baker. Captain: S. K. Khan, T. Hussain and A. R. Markar. Sitting: A. R. Markar, Coach, Benny Razack, Mascot, and H. Moosdeen Manager.

OLYMPIC PROSPECTS

BY "RECORDER"

EMPIRE RUNNERS
SHOULD DO WELLHot Favourites For
Shorter Races

The last British Empire Games were held at Sydney in 1938. The games produced some fine races but nothing very memorable. The next will probably be held in 1950.

Two years is a long time and the Games will, by then, probably have lost the chance of crackjack races in the two sprints. Athletes have a way of packing up come the end of an Olympic season.

At the London Games in July the Empire will be very much in the running in all events up to 880 yards, comparatively out of the running in practically every other track and field events.

Australia's John Treloar and Trinidad's Emanuel MacDonald Bailey are both in the hot favourite class for the 100 metres dash at London. Bailey, it now appears, will run for Britain rather than his native Trinidad.

Potential finalists in the 100 metres are three other Empire sprinters—Trinidad's G. Lewis, South Africa's youthful Kenneth Maggott, and England's J.C.M. Wilkinson.

In the 200 metres, Jamaica's Herb McKenley may just nip America's Mel Patton, Treloar has beaten McKenley in Australia and there is no reason why he should not do it again. It may be one-two for the Empire with Wilkinson, Bailey, and Australia's John Bartram also potential finalists.

The 400 metres could see the Empire take all three medals and place anywhere from four to six finalists. It would take a faster man than America produced last year to reach the tape in the metric quarter ahead of McKenley, Curotta, Bartram, Macfarlane and Arthur Wint.

The Empire, always hot on the hurdles, will be woefully weak at London. A single place in the highs may be looked for from Australia's Ray Weinberg or Britain's evergreen Donald Finlay. In the lows there is a bare chance of a place in the first six. Australia's Charlie Green or Britain's Harry Whittle may just do it.

In the jumping events, the Empire is, contrary to common practice, full of potential medalists. Glasgow's Alan Paterson and Australia's John Winter may nab one apiece in the high jump with Nigeria's Prince A. F. Adeyoyin a possible point-winner as well.

In the long jump British Guiana's Paul or Australia's Tom Bruce may take a bronze medal. England's D.C.V. Watts, Adeyoyin and South Africa's Price may make the first six.

In the hop, step and jump, Australia has two potential medalists in George Avery and L. Miller.

JUST ONE THROWER
In the throwing events, the Empire's only possible medalist is the Royal Ulster Constabularyman, D. McD. Clarke, in the hammer throw. Eire's David Guiney is likely to make the first six in the shot put.

Best Empire performances covering 1947 and the first two months of 1948 are:

100 YARDS
1. H. McKenley (Jamaica) ... 9.4
2. J. Treloar (Australia) ... 9.5
3. D. Shore (S. Africa) ... 9.6
4. E.M. Bailey (Trinidad) ... 9.6
5. K. Maggott (S. Africa) ... 9.6
6. G. McLachlan (Australia) ... 9.6

100 METRES
1. G. Lewis (Trinidad) ... 10.2
2. C. Hayes (Australia) ... 10.3
3. H. McKenley (Jamaica) ... 10.3
4. E.M. Bailey (Trinidad) ... 10.3
5. J.C.M. Wilkinson (England) ... 10.4
6. H. Luing (England) ... 10.5

200 YARDS
1. H. McKenley (Jamaica) ... 20.4
2. J. Treloar (Australia) ... 20.0
3. D. Shore (S. Africa) ... 21.2
4. E.M. Bailey (Trinidad) ... 21.3
5. J.C.M. Wilkinson (England) ... 21.4
6. J. Bartram (Australia) ... 21.5

400 YARDS
1. H. McKenley (Jamaica) ... 46.2
2. C. Hayes (Australia) ... 47.3
3. D. Shore (S. Africa) ... 47.5
4. D. Shore (S. Africa) ... 47.6
5. D. Harris (N. Zealand) ... 47.8
6. J.P. Reardon (Eire) ... 48.3

880 YARDS
1. D. Harris (N. Zealand) ... 1:40.4
2. A. Wint (Jamaica) ... 1:50.8
3. J. C. Giesler (N. Zealand) ... 1:52.0
4. T. White (England) ... 1:53.3
5. H.J. Parlett (England) ... 1:54.2
6. W. Ramsey (Australia) ... 1:55.0

ONE MILE
1. G. W. Nankerville (England) ... 4:15.8
2. G. Campbell (Australia) ... 4:19.4
3. D. Wilson (England) ... 4:19.6
4. A.H. Pettit (England) ... 4:19.8
5. W. H. Nelson (N. Zealand) ... 4:20.4
6. R.A. Morley (England) ... 4:20.6

THREE MILES
1. H.A. Olney (England) ... 14:23.0
2. G.F. Lucas (England) ... 14:25.0
3. G. Campbell (Australia) ... 14:19.8
4. W. H. Nelson (N. Zealand) ... 14:31.3
5. A. Forbes (Scotland) ... 14:32.2
6. T.N. Rowe (England) ... 14:36.6

EMPIRE'S BEST
LAST YEAR

220 YARDS

1. H. McKenley (Jamaica) ... 20.4
2. J. Treloar (Australia) ... 20.0
3. D. Shore (S. Africa) ... 21.2
4. E.M. Bailey (Trinidad) ... 21.3
5. J.C.M. Wilkinson (England) ... 21.4
6. J. Bartram (Australia) ... 21.5

440 YARDS

1. H. McKenley (Jamaica) ... 46.2
2. C. Hayes (Australia) ... 47.3
3. D. Shore (S. Africa) ... 47.5
4. D. Shore (S. Africa) ... 47.6
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5. A. Forbes (Scotland) ... 14:32.2
6. T.N. Rowe (England) ... 14:36.6

HIGH HURDLES

1. R. Weinberg (Australia) ... 14.4
2. D.O. Finlay (England) ... 14.6
3. C. Green (Australia) ... 14.6
4. Gardner (Australia) ... 14.6
5. J. Morris (Australia) ... 14.8
6. P. F. Sharpley (N. Zealand) ... 15.1

LOW HURDLES

1. C. Green (Australia) ... 54.1
2. H. Whittle (England) ... 54.2
3. Holland (N. Zealand) ... 54.2
4. R. Davis (Australia) ... 54.7
5. D.R. Ede (England) ... 56.5
6. J. Morris (Australia) ... 57.8

HIGH JUMP

1. A. Paterson (Scotland) ... 6'7 1/2
2. J. Winter (Australia) ... 6'7
3. A.F. Adeyoyin (Nigeria) ... 6'4
4. R.C. Pavitt (England) ... 6'3
5. L. Valberg (Singapore) ... 6'3
6. B. Nicholson (England) ... 6'1

POLE VAULT

1. B. Winter (Australia) ... 12'3
2. P. Denton (Australia) ... 12'0
3. C. Cotes (Australia) ... 12'0
4. T.D. Anderson (England) ... 11'3
5. J.H. Dodd (England) ... 11'3
6. R. Edgington (Scotland) ... 11'0

LONG JUMP

1. Paul (Br. Guiana) ... 24'11
2. T. Bruce (Australia) ... 24'10 3/4
3. Price (S. Africa) ... 24'5
4. D. C. V. Watts (England) ... 24'3 1/2
5. A.F. Adeyoyin (Nigeria) ... 24'1 1/2
6. H. Whittle (England) ... 23'9 1/2

HOP, STEP, JUMP

1. G. Avery (Australia) ... 49'
2. L. Miller (Australia) ... 48'9 1/2
3. D.C.V. Watts (England) ... 47'3
4. L. W. Davies (Australia) ... 45'9 1/4
5. A. F. Adeyoyin (Nigeria) ... 44'2
6. R.C. Barkway (England) ... 44'1

SHOT PUT

1. D. Guiney (Eire) ... 49'4 3/4
2. J. Gies (England) ... 48'
3. H.E.A. Moody (England) ... 46'4 1/4
4. T. Evans (Australia) ... 46'1
5. D. McNiven (Australia) ... 44'1 1/2
6. D. McNiven (Australia) ... 44'1 1/2

DISC THROW

1. J.E. Nestbitt (N. Ireland) ... 142'3 3/4
2. W.A. Land (England) ... 141'10
3. D. L. Grigg (England) ... 138'0 1/2
4. E. L. Brewer (England) ... 139'0 1/2
5. L. R. Carter (England) ... 134'0 3/4
6. D. Kernohan (N. Ireland) ... 132'10

JAVELIN THROW

1. M. J. Dalrymple (Scotland) ... 109'5 3/4
2. M. V. Chote (England) ... 105'0 1/2
3. M. Gleeson (Eire) ... 104'
4. W.F. Wall (England) ... 103'2
5. W. A. Rawlinson (England) ... 170'11
6. T. Evans (Australia) ... 174'11 1/2

HAMMER THROW

1. D. McD. Clark (N. Ireland) ... 170'
2. T. McAnallen (N. Ireland) ... 166' 3
3. M. Curtin (Eire) ... 164' 0
4. D. M. Cullum (England) ... 145'11
5. W. R. Riley (England) ... 143' 3
6. M. J. Dalrymple (Scotland) ... 141' 5/4

SOCCER NOTES

BY "SEE TEE"

Kit Chee Should Have
Hard Going TodayEASTERN JUNIORS MAY
WIN SECOND DIVISION

The last week-end but one of the 1947-48 soccer season sees the race for the league championship sifted out to two clubs only; Sing Tao, last season's champions and winners of this season's Senior Shield competition, are racing hard behind Kitchee, who have held the lead throughout most of the season.

Tomorrow's big match is the Memorial Cup final in which the Holders of the Trophy, the Army, meet the strongest possible challenge from the Chinese.

This afternoon Sing Tao play their sixth first division league match in thirteen days, and in order to keep in the running for the double, the league and the shield, they must beat Chinese Athletic, this afternoon's opponents at the Club Ground.

On the Navy Ground, with their noses still slightly in front of Sing Tao, Kitchee play their last match of the season. They are opposed by Kwong Wah, whom they beat 1-0 in their previous league match.

That match, however, took place at the end of October, during the time when the Kitchee side included such stalwarts as Hau Yung-sang, Soong Ling-sing, Lau Chung-sang, Ho Ying-fun and Lai Shui-wing.

Nevertheless, with all that array of talent, coupled with the brilliance of Kwok Ying-kee and Tsang Chung-wan, Kitchee had to be content with but one goal, scored in the seventh minute.

Kitchee this afternoon may be without Kwok Ying-kee, their star forward, who injured his ankle in last Saturday's drawn game with the Inniskillings.

GIANT KILLERS

Kwong Wah, if nothing else, are potential giant killers. They are one of the clubs which have beaten Sing Tao; they might have completed the double with very little luck. Two points will not be won easily from Kwong Wah, as the Police discovered last Saturday.

The Police led 3-1 twenty minutes from time but had to be content with a 3-1 draw. Tam Yung-kan, Kwong Wah's inside left scored all three goals.

Sing Tao's match with Chinese Athletic promises to be one of the hardest struggles of the season. The Athletic struck a shaky patch about a month ago and slipped back heavily in the league table. They showed brisk form against Eastern last Saturday, but tailed off towards the end of the game and had to be content with a 2-1 draw.

A VITAL ENCOUNTER

This vital league encounter will draw a big crowd to the Club Ground this afternoon, followed as it is by the meeting of the Club and South China. South China fell out of the championship race when they failed to beat K.M.B. last Saturday.

This afternoon, at the Club, they meet a team which more than went one better than they in dealing with the Bunnies. The Club's 8-2 defeat of K.M.B. on Tuesday was as decisive and meritorious as the score suggests. A little rain may again give the Club a chance of striking that mid-week brilliance.

At Caroline Hill on October 20 the Club beat South China 3-0, with a goal scored in each half, they have an excellent chance of completing the double this afternoon.

After Kitchee and Kwong Wah have fought it out at the Navy Ground this afternoon, the Navy and St. Joseph's take the field.

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USSR INVITED TO CONFERENCE OVER TRIESTE

London, Apr. 9.—Britain today invited the Soviet Government to take part in preliminary discussions in Paris next month designed to return the Trieste Free Territory to Italy.

A note, proposing a conference of "the powers principally concerned" in the question, was sent today to M. George Zarubin, the Soviet Ambassador in London.

The note also urged Russia to agree as promptly as possible to the proposals made on March 29 by Britain, France and the United States, that the Free Territory of Trieste should be returned to Italy.

At the same time, a note informing the Italian Government of the terms of the proposal just made to Russia was sent to the Italian Ambassador in London.

The Yugoslav Embassy in London was also informed of the action taken.

The decision to propose a conference in Paris, in May on the Trieste question has been taken, it is learned, in good faith after consulting France and the United States, the other two powers who, with Britain, sponsored the original declaration proposing the return of Trieste to Italy.

It is understood that similar notes were to be presented by the French and United States Governments to Russia and Italy.

Official quarters in London indicated that the phrase "the powers principally concerned" which describes the nations who may be invited to the conference, has been

left purposely vague so that the question of invitations could be discussed on a four-power basis.

The original three-power declaration on Trieste suggested negotiations should be limited to the Big Four, plus Italy.

Since the three Western powers first proposed the return to Italy of the Free Territory of Trieste, no substantial answer has been received from Russia.

So far, only a formal acknowledgment of the suggestion had reached the Foreign Office from Moscow.

Italy, on the other hand, has warmly accepted the offer of the Western powers to sponsor a revision of the Trieste section of the Italian peace treaty.

Today's move by the Western powers indicates an attempt to secure a clear statement of Russia's attitude on Trieste so that the present state of uncertainty in the Free Territory of Trieste can be ended.

The note, in the opinion of the British Government, "the present unsettled situation in the Free Territory is largely due to the continuing uncertainty of the inhabitants of the area as to their political future."

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be at one with His Majesty's Government in wishing to see the restoration of peace and stability in the area,"—Reuter.

U.S. Asks For Reply

Washington, Apr. 9.—The United States today asked Russia for an early reply to the proposal that the Free Territory of Trieste should be handed back to Italy in a note to the Russians.

The United States also suggested a four-power meeting in Paris early next month to negotiate a Trieste settlement.—Reuter.

Want Leaders To Meet

London, Apr. 9.—Captain Raymond Blackburn, Labour Member of Parliament, today proposed that Britain and the United States should each send their "Big Three" leaders to discuss with Marshal Stalin relations between Russia and the West.

He suggested as representatives for Britain the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Conservative Opposition leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, and for the United States President Truman, the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, and Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican leader of the Senate.

In a letter to The Economist, Captain Blackburn wrote that he believed these six men "might have a tremendous effect upon Stalin."—Reuter.

New Clause In Army Act

London, Apr. 9.—Parliament today extended the powers which the military authorities have to bring British soldiers or airmen who commit a civil offence while serving abroad and then leaving the Service, cease to become subject to military law.

It is the sequel to the recent case in Germany where an officer was discharged after the Lord Chief Justice had ruled that his trial was unlawful on the ground that it was not begun within three months of the officer's release, and he was therefore not subject to military law.

Today, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, the War Minister, obtained approval of a new clause in the Army Act which also applies to the Air Force—to ensure that such person can be brought to trial beyond the specified three months. If an offence was committed outside Britain and was an offence which, when committed in England, was punishable by the law of England.

The Attorney General would have to give his consent to such a trial.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m., registered parcels will close at 5 p.m. the previous day.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking (GPO) 10 a.m.
Canton, Hongkong, Cebu, Manila, Saigon, Rangoon, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (GPO) 10 a.m.
Canton (Parcels and 2nd class mail) (Sea) 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11
Closing Times By Air
Canton, Hongkong, Cebu, Manila, Saigon, Rangoon, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (GPO) 10 a.m.
Canton (Parcels and 2nd class mail) (Sea) 5 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 12
Closing Times By Air
Canton, Hongkong, Cebu, Manila, Saigon, Rangoon, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (GPO) 10 a.m.
Canton (Parcels and 2nd class mail) (Sea) 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13
Closing Times By Air
Canton, Hongkong, Cebu, Manila, Saigon, Rangoon, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (GPO) 10 a.m.
Canton (Parcels and 2nd class mail) (Sea) 5 p.m.

PAULA BY DENNIS WHATELEY



Sokolovsky Absent From Berlin

Berlin, Apr. 9.—Strong reports were current in Berlin tonight that Marshal Vassili Sokolovsky, the Soviet Military Governor of Germany, had gone to Moscow for talks on the situation in Germany.

It is impossible to obtain confirmation or denial of these reports from Soviet quarters, but it is known that the Russian marshal is not in Berlin.

A British spokesman stated it had been impossible to deliver personally to Marshal Sokolovsky since "he is not in Berlin"—a letter from General Sir Brian Robertson, the British Military Governor, announcing that Britain had accepted the Russian proposals for a two-power inquiry into the air crash between a British Viking airliner and a Russian Yak fighter over Berlin last Monday.

General Robertson's letter was a reply to Marshal Sokolovsky's letter of Wednesday, in which the British were blamed for the disaster.

In view of the widely differing accounts of the crash issued by the Russian and British authorities, General Robertson suggested that separate reports be made by the British and Russian experts fail to agree.

Marshal Sokolovsky's letter of Wednesday implied that the British had originally asked for a quadripartite inquiry, but neither of the British notes to the Russians about the crash has yet been made public.

Did Not Make Clear

General Robertson's letter did not make it clear whether the British will insist on written Soviet assurances of non-interference with British flights through the Berlin air corridor.

General Robertson agreed to the proposal advanced by the Russians that an Anglo-Russian, rather than a quadripartite, board of inquiry should examine the causes of Monday's fatal air crash, of which widely varying accounts have already been given by both the Russians and the British.

One of the two notes to the Russians about the crash is believed to have asked for written assurances confirming a Russian verbal promise from Marshal Sokolovsky to General Robertson on Monday that British aircraft will not in future be molested along the air corridor.

In the absence of Marshal Sokolovsky, the British memorandum of today was delivered to the Soviet Chief of Staff, General Lukyantschenko. It bore no salutation.—Reuter.

BOXING

Thrice Floors Swede

Stockholm, Apr. 9.—The lightweight boxer Ben Milicos of North Africa tonight defeated Kurt Kreuger of Sweden in a professional boxing bout at Stockholm.

The Swede was floored three times for a count of nine and gave up before the end of the second round.

The Finnish welterweight Yrjo Pitkanen beat the North African Ali Belaid.

The referee stopped the match after the fourth round.—Associated Press.

GODOY FIGHT OFF

Johannesburg, Apr. 9.—The heavyweight fight between Arturo Godoy, of Chile, and Stephens Olek, of France, which was to have taken place here on April 17, has been cancelled.

The fight was originally set for last Saturday, but was postponed when Godoy failed to arrive.—Reuter.

LIGHTWEIGHT FROM TUNIS

London, Apr. 9.—Saidok Bahri, lightweight boxer from Tunis will fight Claude Dennington of England at Watlington, Apr. 12.—Associated Press.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

London, Apr. 9.—The results of soccer games played in Scotland today were:

"A" Division: Motherwell 0, Morton 1; Partick Thistle 3, St. Mirren 1; Queen of the South 0, Aberdeen 0.
"B" Division: Supplementary Cup, 2nd round: Abdon Rovers 2, Ayr United 2.—Reuter.

ROAD SENSE... (8)



COMPLETE DEADLOCK ON KASHMIR

New York, Apr. 9.—The discussions on the Kashmir issue between the President of the Security Council and the Indian and Pakistan delegations reached a complete deadlock here today.

The dispute is now entering an entirely new phase. It was learned authoritatively, both the Indian and Pakistan delegations presented their final views on the six-month-old issue, which revealed that a wide divergence still remains on two basic issues of principle regarding the proposed plebiscite:

1. The presence of non-Kashmir forces on Kashmir soil.
2. The nature of the administration of Sheikh Abdullah, now Prime Minister of the State.

After about an hour, the Indian and Pakistan delegations retired, leaving the Council President and General McNaughton of Canada, Dr. T. T. Tsiang of China, and M. Joseph Nisot (replacing M. Fernand Van Langenhove) of Belgium, constituting a sort of unofficial "President's Committee," to discuss the next step.

These four will, over the weekend, draft their personal views on how the matter should be handled, and will meet again on Tuesday morning in the office of Dr. Lopez, the Council President, to prepare what will amount to a joint recommendation to the Security Council.

Observers here consider that the first phase of the Kashmir case has definitely ended.—Reuter.

Australian

Protest To U.S.

Melbourne, Apr. 9.—Australia is to protest to the United States after an American Skymaster, with 44 European Jewish immigrants, landed at Perth today instead of Darwin. Air Marshal Richard Williams, Director-General of Civil Aviation, said the plane's landing "broke international arrangements regarding entry point."

The plane had been expected at Darwin and special customs and other provisions had to be made at Perth when it landed there, he said.

The plane, which was under charter, left Paris last Saturday and arrived here via Darwin. A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Department here said the only ports of entry into Australia for chartered air service were Darwin and Sydney.

The spokesman said the Skymaster's crew had asked for permission to fly to Perth to pick up 15 United States seamen stranded there, but this had been refused.—Reuter.

Britain's Big Textile Problem

London, Apr. 9.—Textile production this year will be "the biggest problem" Britain has ever faced, but the problem of selling textiles "is going to be even greater," the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, told members of the Wholesale Textile Association here today.

"We have put the strongest diplomatic pressure on every country which is imposing restrictions against us," he added. "We have been successful in a number of markets in loosening up the restrictions and in certain of them we are looking to further loosening up in the next few weeks or months."—Reuter.

COLONY TENNIS

Veterans Extend Portuguese Pair

The veterans, M. W. and M. K. Lo, stood up to a fast pace against the Club de Recreio pair of Dr. A. M. Rodrigues and H. A. Noronha in the third round of the Colony Open Doubles Championship at Chater Road, yesterday, but it was the pace that told in the end and the Lo brothers went down 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

It may have been that the Lo combination made the pace a little too fast themselves. They led 4-0 and 5-1 in the first set only to see the Portuguese pair rally and catch up to 4-5.

It was this first set rally from the Portuguese pair that took the fire out of the Lo brothers. Several of the games went to deuce, and long volleying, as the Portuguese placed neatly, tired the veteran pair.

The Lo combination seemed fresh enough yet in the second set as they took the first game off Rodrigues's serve after two deuces. M. K. Lo opened his service by acesing Rodrigues and then took it to love with two further short volleying spells in the next three balls that were neatly returned on aces.

M.K.'s service was strong throughout and he did not lose a single game on it. He was in better form than his partner who was weak at the net and at times misjudged the ball badly in backhand returns from the baseline.

The Lo brothers, up two-all in the second set, saw the Portuguese pair rally to take the next three games, with the loss of one single point.

FAST FIRING

The service was again M.K.'s in the sixth game and he took it at 15. It was noticeable at this stage that the Lo brothers were fast firing but they managed to take the next game at 15 on Noronha's service, conceded the next at an identical tally and the ninth on Rodrigues's service.

M.K. took the 10th game on his own service but the Portuguese pair finished easily to take set at 7-5.

In the final set, the Lo brothers took only three games, two on M.K.'s service and one on M.W.'s. Three of the games in this set went to deuce as against only one in the second.

Of the four players on the court, M.K. Lo was perhaps a shade better than either of the Portuguese pair. His kills were perfectly timed and his placing was excellent. His overhead smash at the net was an ace every time.

Rodrigues had the best service, being just a shade better with his aces than his partner or M. K. Lo.

ANOTHER GOOD GAME

One of the Open Singles matches, between two comparative unknowns, turned out to be one of the best of the tourney.

This was between Patrick Poon and Nick Ma. The former won by the close score of 6-1, 6-8, 6-4. Poon was in top form from the start, playing a really placing game that mixed volleys into the far corner with well-timed drop shots.

Ma, whose best asset was his excellent service, fought back to take the next five games and lead 5-3. He lost the next two, took one more, lost one, and took the next two for set.

Held down to two-all in the concluding set, Poon took the next three games to lead 5-2. Ma made another comeback to take two games but game and set were Poon's at 6-4.

THE RESULTS

Dr. A. M. Rodrigues and H. A. Noronha beat M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo 4-6, 7-5, 6-3; L. Kotewall and F. Zimmern beat Wong Hok-nang and Kwok Hing-chung 6-0, 6-4; Choi Ping-fan and Lee Yue-wing beat Tam Kong-ye and R. Ma 6-1, 6-2; Patrick Poon beat N. Ma 6-1, 6-8, 6-4; R. Segalan beat Wong Sul-ki 6-3, 6-1.

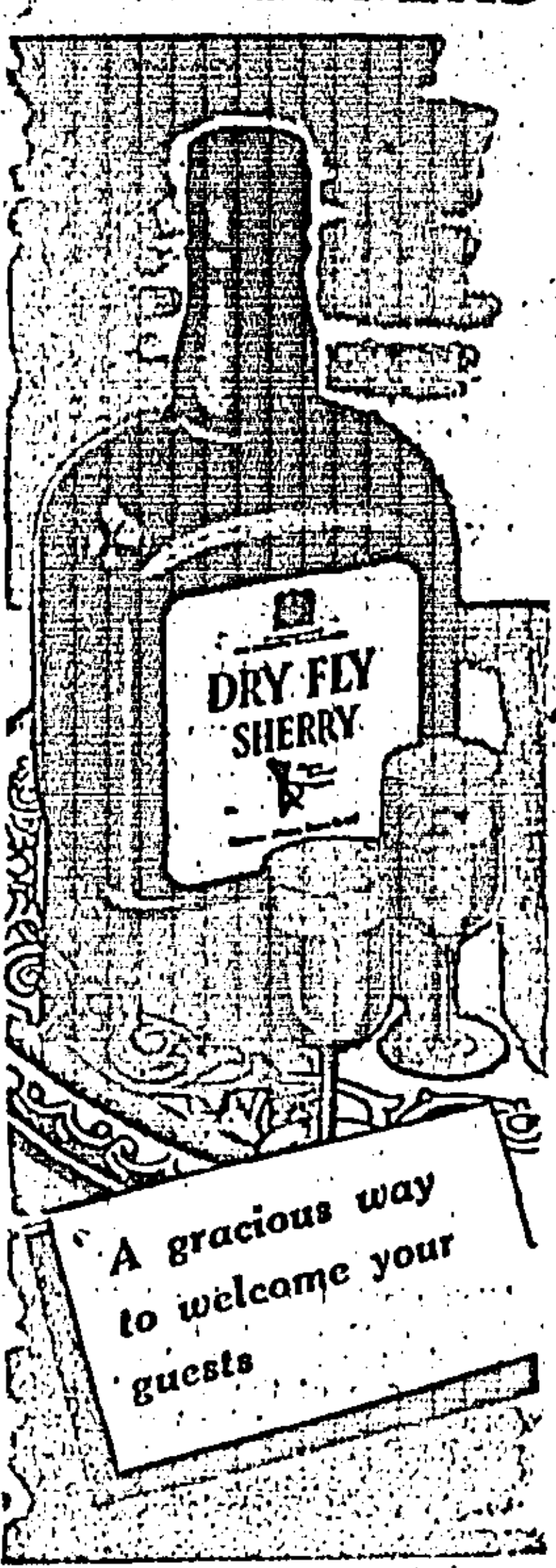
Yemen Usurper Executed

Cairo, Apr. 9.—Abdullah El Wasir, who for four weeks sat on the throne of Yemen, was executed by hanging at Horga, 70 miles north of Sanaa, the Yemenite capital, yesterday, according to a report reaching here today from Sanaa.

Abdullah was said to have been tried and found guilty of the murder in February of the 85-year old Imam Yabla, ruler of Yemen, whose assassination led to a civil war which ended in the victory of Emir Saif al Islam Ahmed, the eldest son of the late Imam, who last month entered Sanaa and proclaimed himself king.—Reuter.

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GAIL RUSSELL
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CALCUTTA
JUNE DUBREY

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Humphrey BOGART
Ingrid BERGMAN in

"CASABLANCA"

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MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

ERROL FLYNN
ELEANOR PARKER

in

"NEVER SAY GOODBYE"

with LUCILE WATSON, S. Z. SAKALL, PATTI BRADY

WARNERS' ROMANTIC SMASH!

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice To Shareholders

ADOPTION OF NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1948, at 12.15 p.m., or at such time as the Ordinary Annual Meeting of Members to be held at the same place at Noon shall terminate, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That the New Articles of Association produced to the Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by David Fortune Landale, Chairman of the Company and of the Meeting, be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles of Association of the Company."

A copy of the Proposed New Articles can be inspected by any Shareholder at the Offices of the Company during the usual office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1948.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice To Shareholders

Ordinary Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Fifty-seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1948, at Noon, to receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

Closing of Transfer Books
Notice is also given that the Register of Members and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th April, 1948, to 28th April, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1948.